LA AURORA,

Piario politico-mercantil de Matanzas.

Este periodico publica todos los asuntos del gobierno. — Su suscricion en Matanzas vale dos pesos ai mes. En la Habana tiene el mismo precio, y se admiten suscritores en este último punto en la calle de la Mura-lla, receptoria del papel sellado al cargo de don Anto-nio Noreña, segunda cuadra desde la Plaza-Vieja; y en la libreria de don Nicolas Ramos, esquina del Boquete, frente del Purque de artilleria: estramuros, en la calle Real de la Salud , esquina opuesta al campanario viejo de Guadalupe.—Se advierte que à los suscritores de la capital se les llevara este diario a sus casas, y le reci-biran tres ó cuatro veces á la semana.—En Matanzas se suscribe en la imprenta del Gobierno.

MARTES Y MAYO 28 DE 1833.

Santos Justo y German.



En los puntos interiores de la isla se admiten atona-do in las administraciones de correos por veinte reales al mez. francos de porte : 6; por des pesos pagando el superitor los gustos. Las remasas mara todos los mintos se harán constantemente con la mayor exactitud.- Los sebores que se dignen remitir atgunos artícules jara que se inserten en el periódico, tendran la bondad de Franquearlos. Pero si estas producciones fueren de un n'eres general para la isla en su comercio agrichlura, artes . &c. &c. la redaccion pagará enténces la estafe--El principal objeto de este peró lee es publicar todos las noticias políticas y mercantiles pero se ame-Dizará con poesías literatura , historia & &c.

han le seman.

Den Luis Lopez Villavleencio.

Facultativos de semana | Bachiller den Temas Yarini. | Licenciado don T. Pintado.

Sale el sol à las 5 horas 22 minut. y 2 seg. Se pone el sol à las 5 horas 37 min. y 58 seg.

DIEMQUE AURORA REDUCIT._virg Pasa por el merid, à las 4 h. *8 m. de la tard.

La luna se pone à las 11 hor. 29 m. de la n.

POLITICA.

sé de la Peña y Aguayo , abogado del co- cluyen hembras; en fin , derogado com- un absurdo. legio de la chancilleria de Granada. Am- pletamente en las córtes de 1789, libre y bas deben ser leidas y meditadas por los francamente convocadas, en las cuales se tenso, reproduce muchas de las razones fundamentos legales; que son los que de- el dictamen de los reverendos obispos: sin era preciso que asi sucediese por la misben prevalecer segun los principios eter- que obste á la fuerza de esta derogacion ma razon que los autores de geometria se nos de justicia. Los que prescinden de la no haberse promulgado el acta de 1789 copian unos á otros aun sin haberse conrazon y de la moral, y solo toman por hasta 1830; porque como dice muy bien sultado. El camino de la verdad es uno soguia de sus opiniones el interes ó las pa- el señor marques de Miraflores, pedida la lo, pero el error tiene muchos senderos. siones, no tienen necesidad de cansarse ley por las córtes y otorgada por el Rey, en leer.

España, desde que hubo en ella tronos ducir las obligaciones y derechos de los sistema hereditario, describe los sucesos los reinos para las córtes de 1713; hecho habiéndose dejado en esta parte la comà la fuerza, como demuestran los proce-dimientos del gobierno con el consejo de lador. "Las 83 leyes de Toro hechas en cuando á la muerte de Luis I volvió á ce- hasta 1505." firse la corona contra las disposiciones atreviese à mentir en la época que escri- tes; y la prescripcion, tan importante en comprobacion de los principios que sos-

del auto acordado, que la daba á su hijo tos que los impugnadores de la sucesion mientos del corazon paterno, y por la Fernando; violado segunda vez en el ad- directa toman de la incorporacion del auvenimiento al trono de Cárlos IV, pues ca- to acordado en la Novisima Recopilacion, cas, cuán preferible es el sistema de su-Felipe no mintió (ni era posible que se le da mas fuerza legal que la que tenia an-

bia) cuando aseguró que una de las con- el órden civil, no puede admitirse en las diciones señaladas en el reglamento de leyes fundamentales; pues si se admitie-Tenemos á la vista dos Memorias histó- 1713 para la sucesion de la corona, fue ra, no podrian éstas variarse jamas, ni rico-legales, la primera sobre las leyes de que el príncipe hubiese nacido y educado- aun por la potestad legitima; serian nulas sucesion á la corona de España, por el esce- se en España; contrario al espiritu de todas las renuncias y abdicaciones, aunlentísimo señor marques de Mira ores, nuestra legislacion, segun la cual antes y que fuesen admitidas por el Rey y el reiconde de Floridablanca : la segunda es un despues de la citada época se ha tomado no ; y en fin , se condenaria á los pueblos Discurso sobre el derecho de la princesa Isabel por tipo de los mayorazgos el trono, y se y a los gobiernos á no alterar ni en un ápi-Luisa á la sucesion de la corona, por don Jo- han mirado como escepciones los que es- ce su legislacion fundamental; lo que es

El señor de Peña, cuyo plan es mas esque quieran estudiar esta cuestion en sus añadió à la autoridad de los procuradores y argumentos de la primera memoria ; y

Despues de indicar los nechos princiya estaba hecha. La promulgacion no pales de la historia de nuestra legislacion Ambas memorias prueban hasta la evi- constituye el pensamiento del legislador, acerca de la sucesion de la corona, desde dencia: primero, que la ley fundamental de lo supone ; y solo es necesaria para pro- los tiempos mas remotos y anteriores al hereditarios, fue la sucesion directa: se- que estan sumisos á ella. Así es que nada de 1713, 1789, y 29 de marzo de 1830, gundo, que el auto acordado de Felipe V hay fijado en nuestros códigos acerca del como todos saben que pasaron. Y lleganfue nulo en sus principios por haber falta- intervale que ha de mediar entre la deli- do à la última memorable época, despues do la eleccion libre de procuradores de beracion de la ley y su promulgacion, de probar el derecho incontestable de la augusta infanta primogénita, examina la cuestion de conveniencia pública que alegan los amigos de la sucesion transversal; Castilla; violado por el mismo legislador, 1502, añade el autor, no se promulgaron y demuestra no solo con argumentos tomados de nuestra historia, sino por prin-El mismo autor disuelve los argumen- cipios y máximas deducidos de los sentieventualidad de las combinaciones políti-

Séanos lícito añadir una sola palabra en

tienen estos dos ilustrados y beneméritos escritores. Es un hecho histórico, que en todas las naciones donde el trono ha sido hereditario, ha prevalecido siempre la máxima de la sucesion directa. No podria creerse, sin nota de temeridad, que este consentimiento general indica una ley de la naturaleza, a la cual no es licito resistir? Solo puede oponérsenos el ejemplo de Francia; pero estúdiese su historia, y se verá cuales fueron los motivos particulares que hubo para que se admitiese la ley salica en tiempo de Felipe V y Felipe VI: y podremos nido en el tratado firmado el 15 de noviembre de decir en este caso, como en otros muchos, que la escepcion prueba la regla. No hablamos de las naciones mahometanas, pormos de las naciones de las naciones mahometanas, pormos de las naciones de las nac que el bello sexo, proscripto en ellas y sometido á la esclavitud doméstica, mai po- te en que las relaciones mercantiles entre Bélgica dria reclamar derechos políticos, cuando carece no solo de los civiles, sino tambien de los comunes de la humanidad. Ya esta escepcion prueba tambien la regla: pues solo pudo privarse á las hembras del derecho de sucesion al trono, erigien lo una religion bárbara que condenase á perpétua degeneracion y à la servidumbre mas abvecta la mitad del género humano. El cristianismo, haciendo á la muger compañera y no esclava del hombre, igualó sus derechos religiosos, preparó su emancipacion civil, y sancionó su capacidad para el gobierno; cuando el principio de la fuerza brutal cedió al de la inteligencia en tos políticos. los siglos de la edad media.

(Diario de la Habana.)

FRANCIA

Documentos inclusos en la nota del principe Talley-rand y lord Palmerston, inserta en nuestro número de ayer.

(DOUUMINTO A.)

Nota que con fecha 31 de enero pasó el señor baron de Zuylen de Nyevelt, á los escelentísimos señores príncipe de Talleyrand y lord Palmerston.

El que abajo firma ha recibido aver con el nombre de acta una nota de los escelentísimos señores príncipe de Talleyrand y vizconde de Palmerston, fecha 30 del corriente, y participa & SS. EE. que iomediatamente la remitirá á Hnya. Sin que sen su Suimo participar la respuesta que su gobierno crea oportuno dar á dicha nota , aprovecha el que abajo firma esta nueva ocasion para reiterar 4 SS. EE. el anuncio conforme á la nota que en 9 de enero pa-so su gabinete contestando á la gestion que en 2 del mismo hicieron espontâneamente las cortes de França é Inglaterra , de estar autorizado para negociar y ufirmar el convenio, cuyo proyecto acompañaba á dicha nota , (y en el que se abrazan unos objetos dignos de toda la consideración é interes

En consecuencia SS. EE. lo hallarán siempre dispuesto á prestarse á cuanto en virtud de esta esposicion juzguen oportuno indicarle,-Tiene el honor &c .- M. de Zuylen de Nievelt.

(DOCUMENTO B.)

Proyecto de convenio entre Holanda por una parte, y Francia é Inglaterra por otra, presentado en 1.º de febrero.

Artículo 1.º-El rey de los Paises-Bujos, granduque de Luxemburgo, se obliga à retirur su tropa de los fuertes de Lillo y de Liefkenshuch, evacuaudolos y entregándolos á la tropa belga en los 19 dias

arguientes à la ratificacion del presente convenio.

Artículo 2.—El rey de los Paissa-Bajos se obliga á abrir al comercio, inmedimemente despues de ratificado al presente convenio, la pavegacion del Mosa y de sur brazos; mientras de comun acuerdo

marzo de 1831 para la navegacion del Rin, en cuanto lo que alli se dispone sea aplicable al Mosa.

Artículo 3.—Hasta que se sjuste un tratado definitivo entre Bélgica y Holanda, quedará la navegacion del Escalde libre y sin ninguna traba, como lo ha estado desde 20 de enero de 1831 conforme á la declaración que en 25 de enero de 1831 hizo el la actualidad se hallan en Francia, regresarán in declaración que en 25 de enero de 1831 hizo el Paises. rey de los Paises-Bajos á las cinco potencias.

Artículo 4.—El rey de los franceses y el del reino unido de la Gran-Bretaña y de Irlanda, se obligan á lograr que inmedistamente despues de ratiticado el presente convenio, evacuen las tropas belgas la plaza de Venico, la parte holandesa del termites que se le asignan por el tratado de 15 de noritorio de Limburgo, y la parte alemana del ter- viembre de 1881. ritorio de Luxemburgo, en el modo y forma conve-

Artículo 5.-El rey de los Paises-Bajos consieny Alemania por Limburgo queden enteramente libres, sin que se puedan entorpecer bajo ningun pretesto.

El uso de los caminos que pasando por las ciudades de Maestrich y Siturd conducen & la frontera de Alemania, quederá únicamente sujeto al pa-go de un moderado derecho de portazgo para la conservacion de dichos caminos; de modo que el comercio de tránsito no pueda esperimentar en ellos ningun obstáculo, y que mediante los derechos ar-riba mencionados, dichos caminos se conserven en buen estado y á propósito para facilitar el comercio. Artículo 6.—El rey de los Paises-Bajos se obli-

ga á que en los territorios ó paises que deben ser evacuados por la tropa belga, y entregados á los empleados holandeses o luxemburgueses , nadie sea molestado ni perseguido por haber tenido parte di-recta ó indirectamente en los pasados acontecimien-

Artículo 7.-El rey de los Paises Bujos se obliga á poner su ejército en pie de paz en cuanto se haya ratificado el presente convenio, de modo que la reduccion quede verificada dentro de un mes siguiente al dia del de la ratificacion; bien entendido que en el mismo plazo ha de quedar tambien en

pie de paz el ejército belga. Artículo 8.—El rey de los franceses y el del reino unido de Inglaterra y de Irlanda se obligan á ha-cer que el ejército belga quede reducido al pié de paz en el término que se espresa en el anterior ar-

Artículo 9.-Interin queda ajustado el arreglo definitivo de que habla el artículo precedente , el rey de los Paises-Bajos reconoce la neutralidad de Bélgica en los límites que se le señalan por el tratado de 15 de noviembre de 1831.

Artículo 10.—En cuanto se hayan cangeado las ratificacionss del presente convenio, el rey de los franceses y el del reino unido de Inglaterra é Irlanda barán que los buques y mercancias pertenecien-tes á súbditos del rey de los Paises-Bajos queden hibres del embargo á que por órden de dichos mo-narcas estan sujetos ; y todos los buques detenidos y sus cargamentos serán inmediatamente restituides à sus respectivos dueños.

Artículo 11 .-- Ademas habrá armisticio completo entre los ejércitos del rey de los Paises-Bajos y los ejércitos belgas husta que quede definitivamente ce-lebrado un arreglo definitivo entre el gobierno ne-erlandes y el de Bélgiea.

obligan à ocuparse sin demora en celebrar un tra- juzgaron necesario desechar todas las modificaciotado definitivo, por el cual se fijen las relaciones que han de existir entre el rey de los Paises-Bajos sentar al que abajo firma el de 2 de enero, sin vay Bélgica, procurando que las córtes de Austria, riacion alguna, pero aumentándole dos artículos nada á propósito para facilitar su admision.

El que abajo firma se abstuvo con tanto mas gustado definitivo , por el cual se fijen las relaciones Prusia y Rusia tomen parte en dicho tratado.

(DOCUMENTO C.)

Proyecte de convenio presentado en 1.º de febrero.

El rey de los franceses y el del reino unido de Inglaterra é Irlanda por una parte, y el rey de los Paises-Bajos por otra , resueltos à restablecer las relaciones que entre ellos existian autes del 1.º de noviembre de 1832 por medio del convenio celebrado al intento, han conferido sus poderes a..... los cuales, autorizades en debida forma, han conveni-do en los artículos siguientes:— Artículo 1.º—En cuanto se cangeen las ratifica-ciones del presente convenio se dará órden por

se forma un reglamento relativo à este particular, una y otra parte para levantar el embargo, resti-la navegacion de dicho rio quedarà sujeta à lo dis-puesto en el convenio firmado en Magancia à 31 de dos, y en general para el restablecimiento de las recer, unas condiciones conformes en lo general à

Bajos.
Artículo 3.—Interin por un tratado definitivo se

Artículo 4.- Las altas partes contratantes se obli-

Artícule 5.-El cange de estas ratificaciones se verificará en Londres en el término de 10 dias à mas tardar.

Artículo adicional y separado

Se entiende que el adjunto proyecto de tratado definitivo, de que se hace mencion en el artículo 4 del presente convenio, se considera como definitivamente acordado entre Francia , Inglaterra , Bél-

gica y el rey de los Paises-Bajos. Se procurará que las cortes de Austria, Prusia y Rusia conviertan dicho proyecto en tratado defini-tivo, mediante á que han aprobado las bases en que se funda.

Este artículo tendrá la misma fuerza y valor que si hiciese parte del convenio hecho en este dia, y será ratificado al mismo tiempo.

(DOCUMENTO D.)

Nota verbal dirigida en 5 de febrero de 1833 por el señor baron de Zuylen de Nyevelt á los señores plenipotenciarios de Francia é Inglaterra.

El que abajo firma tiene el honor de presentar los escelentísimos señores plenipotenciarios de Francia é Inglaterra la esposicion y meta que si-

El 2 de enero último propusieron los gabinetes de Francia é Inglaterra al de Haya celebrase con ellos un convenio preliminar, cuyo proyecto le entregaron al mismo tiempo. Accediendo gustoso á esta proposicion, contestó el gabinete de Haya en 9 del mismo mes, manifestando que admitia la propue a con algunas modificaciones que hacia en la sustancia de los artículos y en la nota que acom-pañaba el proyecto modificado; dió órden especial al que habla para negociar y firmar aquella transacion, que no podia tener efecto interin no se revo-casen las órdenes dadas por los dos gobiernos res-pecto al comercio holandes, y no se diese libertad a los militares de mar y tierra que habian sido conducidos á Francia. La posicion del que abajo firma respecto á los representantes de las dos cortes, ya claramente indicada en la precitada nota de 9 de enero y en las conferencias celebradas en la se-cretaria de negocios estrangeros, se manifestó otra vez en la contestacion que el que abajo firma tuvo el honor de entregar á SS. EE. en 31 de enero último; y por lo mismo parece que no existia ni aux sombra de duda.

Cuando despues de celebrar dos conferencias preparatorias tomaron SS. EE. en consideracion el Artículo 12.—Las altas potencias contratantes se abajo firma tuvo el sentimiento de ver que no solo

> to de entrar en objeciones circunstanciadas, cuanto prefirió suponer que ya no se hacia mérito del proyecto de 2 de enero, como poco antes habian da-do 4 entender SS. EE., alegando una causal que por necesidad debia escitar toda la circunspeccion del que abajo firma , é inclinarlo naturalmente á fijarse con preferencia en otro proyecto , cuya base

> e dejó á su eleccion.
>
> Desembarazado de este nuevo proyecto del artículo 6, en el cual se suponia al que abajo firma una antorizacion que no tiene, y era la de celebrar con dos potencias un tratado definitivo en que son partes contratantes otras cinco potencias en union

las miras conciliadoras de su corte. Por consiguiente adapto la sustancia de aquel proyecto, escepto el artículo en que se habla del reconocimiento de la neutralidad de Bélgica, condicion dificil de con-cebir antes que esté demarcado el territorio respectivo; y por otra parte, no habiendo sido incluida en las proposiciones hechas en 2 de enero último, la considera con justa razon reservada para el tratado definitivo. En consecuencia, el que abajo firma reductó un proyecto y lo entregó en la conferencia de 3 de febrero.

Hallandose las cosas en este estado, acaban de comunicarle SS. EE. una idea nueva espresada en una série de seis artícules tan semejantes al proyec-to, de que ya no se hablaba, que le quedaron po-cas observaciones que hacer para demostrar que es

casi idéntica con aquel.

En dicha série no se admite ninguna de las modificaciones que la corte de Haya presentó en 9 de enero, y como era justo debian llamar ante todo la atencion y la perseverancia del que abajo firma ; se omite la operacion provisional de los territorios que debian mudar de dominio ; y se espresa el reconocimiento de la neutralidad que como otros asuntos de mayor gravedad debia al parecer quedar reser-vada para el tratado definitivo.

Considerando bajo estos puntos de vista la série de articulos que SS. EE. acaban de transmitirle, y que no difiere en ninguna disposicion esencial del proyecto dado, ha adherido de nuevo el que abajo firma al proyecto cuya eleccion se le dejo últimamente, y tiene el honor de trasladarles directamen-te las adjuntas proposiciones, en las que en su entender se reproduce el espíritu y la substancia del enunciado preyecto, y en las cuales ha procurado conformarse en cuanto ha sido posible con las mi-

Sujetando este documento al benévolo examen de SS. EE. queda &c.-H. de Zuylen de Nyevelt.

(DOCUMENTO E.)

Papel incluso en la nota verbal dirigida en 5 de febrero de 1833 por el señor baron de Zuylen.

Artículo 1.º-En cuanto se haya verificado el cange de las ratificaciones del presente convenio, et rey de los franceses y el del reino unido de In-glaterra y de Irlanda levantarán el embargo que por su órden se ha puesto sobre los buques y mer-cancias pertenecientes á los súbditos del rey de los Puises-Bujos, haciendo que incontinente queden en libertad todos los buques , y con sus enrgamentos sean restituidos á sus respectivos dueños.

En los mismos términos se obliga el rey de los Paises-Bajos á hacer que se revoquen las disposi-ciones que en sus estados se han tomado respecto á las banderas francesa é inglesa, de modo que queden restablecidas las relaciones mercantiles que existina entre los reinos de los Paises-Bajos y los de Francia é Inglaterra, en el mismo pie en que se ballaba untes del 1.º de noviembre de 1832.

Observacion.—La primera parte de este artículo está copiada literalmente del artículo 9 del proyecto que las dos cortes presentaron en 2 de enero. Por lo demas, es sabido cuanto desea el gabine de Ha-

del rey de los Paises-Bajos con las armas, bagages, carros, caballos, y demas objetos correspon-dientes á los cuerpos y á los individuos. Tambien serán restituídas las banderas, si alguna se hubiese cogido.

Artículo 3.—Hasta que se ajuste un tratado definitivo entre Holanda y Bélgica, quedará libre la navegacion del Escalda, salvo el pago de los dere-chos de tránsito y registro establecidos en el año de 1814.

Artículo 4.-El gabinete de los Paises-Bajos y

presente convenio se verificará en Londres en el do la muerte implacable, segando víctimas à su pla-término de 10 dius, à mas tardar, si es posible.

Proyecto de convenio presentado en 4 de febrero.

El rey de los franceses y el del reino unido de Inginterra é Irlanda por una parte, y el de los Pai-ses-Bajos &c. por otra, resueltos á establecer las relaciones que entre ellos existian antes de .1.º de noviembre de 1832, por medio del convenio celebrado al efecto, han conferido sus plenos poderes à los cuales, autorizados en debida forma, tas que Dios se ha dignado premiar en nuestro bien. han convenido en los artículos siguientes :-

Artículo 1.º-Inmediatamente que se hayan cangeado las ratificaciones del presente convenio, el Bajos &c. daran orden para que cesen todas las mela citada época.

La navegacion del Escalda quedará libre, y uio se mantendrá en el estado en que se hallaba antes de 1.º de noviembre de 1832

verá á entrar inmediatamente con sus armas y bagages en los estados del ref de los Paises-Bajos.

Artículo 3.—Interin quedan completamente ar-regladas por un tratado definitivo las relaciones de Holanda con Bélgica, el rey de los Paises-Bajos &c. reconoce la neutralidad de Bélgica en los limites que se le aseguran por el tratado ajustado entre las cinco potencias y Bélgica en 15 de noviemcio completo entre las tropas del rey de los Paises-Bajos &c. y las de Bélgica.

Artículo 4 -- El rey de los Paises-Bajos &c. se à lo dispuesto en el convenio firmado en Maguncia á 31 de marzo de 1831 para la navegacion del Narvaez de Bordese &c. &c. Rin, en cuanto lo que alli se dispone sea aplicable al Mosa.

Artículo 5. — Las altes partes contratantes so obligan à ocuparse sin dilacion en el tratado defi-nitivo que ha de fijar las relaciones entre los estaprocurando que las cortes de Austria, Prusia y Rusia tomen parte en dicho tratado.

Artículo 6.-El cange del presente convenio se verificará en Londres en el término de diez dias á mas tardar.

MATANZAS 27 DE MAYO.

(REMITIDO.)

Señores redactores de la Aurora.

Muy señores mios :- Los señores que conmigo ya ponerse de acuerdo con las dos cortes acerca de la suspension de las disposiciones de que se habla en los artículos 1.º y 2.º, por medio de un arreglo junta manifestacion dirigida al señor brigadier don que no sea parte del convenio. Francisco Narvaez de Bordese, nuestro gobernador

> Queda de ustedes atento servidor q. B. S. M. Jost Maria de Cárdenas.

Señor gobernador: —Los que suscribimos, á nombre de los comerciantes y hacendados de esta ciu-dad y su jurisdicion, admiramos los filantrópicos y felices esfuerzos que V. S. ha emprendido sin cesar, y á costa de su existencia misma, para librar á todos sus súbditos, que nuestro soberano ha puesto á su cuidado, de los espantosos estragos con que nos amenazaba la terrible epidemia que nos afligia,

y que Dios ha hecho cesar por su santa misericordia. Miles derechos tenia ya V. S. á la eterna gratitud Artículo 4.—Et gammete de los Paises-Bajos y los de Francia é Inglaterra se obligan à trabajar sin demora en el tratado definitivo que debe fijar las relaciones entre los Paises-Bajos y Bélgica. Al efecto procurarán que las cortes de Austria, Prusia y Rusia tomen parte en la celebracion de dicho tratado.

Artículo 5.—El cange de las ratificaciones del de amargura y de llanto que acaban de pasar; cuando la constable, acamado a fatimas à en placement.

mas, V. S. nos presentaba en todos los instantes la copa del consuelo y con su celo inestinguible, con su actividad prodigiosa, con sus sabias determinaciones, disminum á un tiempo el espanto y las des-dichas; enjugaba las lágrimas de la viuda; abria las puertas del hospital al enfermo desvalido; daba un padre al huérfano, un pan al hambriento, ropas al desnudo , y cumplia con todas las obras san-

Nadie ignora, señor gobernador, todo lo que V. S. ha hecho y todo lo que ha padecido por entregarso sin descanso à tantas tareas que le postraron en el rey de los franceses y el del reino-unido de Ingla- lecho del dolor: referir estos servicios que la humaterra y de Irlanda, así como el rey de los Paises- nidad debe á V. S., seria ofender su modestia, quizá, y sin quizá, no poder presentar una relacion exacta didas de coaccion adoptadas por una y otra parte de todos ellos con los vivos colores que demandan y desde 1.º de noviembre de 1832; de modo que las que la debilidad de nuestras luces oscureceria. Si porelaciones que entre ellos existian queden restable- sible nos fuese pagar tantos méritos, tantos hechos cidas en el mismo pie en que se hallaban antes de nobles y generosos , pagariamos con usura nuestra deuda; pero en nuestra insolvencia esta carga pesará siempre sobre nosotros , y con gusto llevarehasta que se haya ajustado enteramente el conve- mos un peso tan dulce. No por ello quedará V. S. sin recompensa : las buenas acciones la llevan en sí mismas , la conciencia lisongea ; y despues de to-Artículo 2.—La tropa holandesa de mar y tierra, do rema en el sólio de Castilla un monarca magmomentaneamente detenida en Francia, y que nanimo, grande y escelso que jamas ha dejado sin hacia parte de la guarnición de la ciudadela de premio los servicios de sus vasallos : recuerá su au-Amberes y de los fuertes que de ella dependian volgusta aprobacion sobre cuanto ba dictado V. S., y a fuer de nuestro padre amante y cariñoso , distiuguirá con su inneta bondad y su real aprecio al que ha salvado la vida de tantos de sus hijos.

Entretanto, señor gobernador, dignese V. S. considerarnos como deudores honrados, y en pequeño rédito de nuestra deuda admitir benigno la humilde ofrenda que le hacemos en una vajilla de plata en la que van grabadus las armas de esta fiel ciudad. bre de 1831 ; y durante este tiempo habrá armisti- las de V. S. y algunos geroglíficos de sus brillantes acciones. Nuestro corazon queda henchide de gratitud y rogando á Dios conserve á V. S. la vida y el gobierno de esta poblacion tan prospera y feliz bajo obliga á abrir al comercio en cuanto se haya ratifi- su mando. Matauzas y mayo 24 de 1833.—El cucado el presente convenio, la navegacion del Mo- ra párroco, dector Manuel Francisco Garcia.-Josa ; y hasta que sobre este punto se haga un regla- sé Florencio Garcia.— Agustin de Ibarra.— José mento definitivo quedará sujein dicha navegacion Maria de Cárdenas. Licenciado Ignacio de Heredia .- Señor gobernador, brigadier don Francisco

Muy señores mios: -He visto con el mayor placer la comunicacion que à nombre de ustedes y de los demas hucendados y comerciantes de esta ciu-dad y su jurisdicion se han servido presensarme en este dia ; y en respuesta tengo el honor de manitados del ray de los Paises-Bajos &c. y Bélgica, festar à ustedes, que las palabras que me dirigen son suficiente recompensa de cuanto he podido hacer para salvar á esta ciudad de los estragos de la funesta epidemia que la Divina Providencia ha estinguido yn.

Y en cuanto al presente que ustedes se dignan hecerme de una vajilla de plata, lo admitiria con gusto y lleno de reconocimiento lo conservaria eternamente como una memoria de un pueblo á quien amo, si en las presentes circunstancias no pudiese dedienrse su importe á un objeto mas digno y que mas lisonjea mi corazon.

La plaga que vino á turbar nuestros contentos à segur victimas con que saciar su sed de sangre, ha precipitado en la tumba algunos padres de familia y ha dejado á sus desdichados hijos sumidos en el lianto y en la mas instimora orfandad. Los succentes tienden sus manos hácia nosotros ; nece-Artículo 2.º—Los militares neerlandeses, tanto de la marina como del ejército real, que en el dia se sirvan darla un lugar en su apreciable periódico, se hullan detenidos en Francia, quedarán libres en la misma epoca, y podrán regresar á los estados señoría. sitau alimentarse y educarse para ser mañana digdocilidad, à la buena voluntad, en suma à las virtudes que han desplegado todos y cada uno de los matanceros.

Mi corazon conservará siempre el agradecimien-to que debe à ustedes por esta prueba tau fina de aprecio; pero deseo ver remediada la miseria del pobre con antelaciou á todo, para que el recuerdo de que he contribuido en algo al alivio de su triste situacion, me produzca todos los dias momentos tan envidiables como el que esperimento ahora al estrechar A ustedes sobre ini corazon.

Dios nuestros Señor conserve la vida de ustedes los eños que les desea su sfectisimo gobernador.— Matanzas 24 de mayo de 1833.—Francisco Narvaez.—Señores, sura párroco doctor don Manuel Francisco Garcia.—Don José Florencio Garcia.— Don José Marin de Cárdenas.—Don Agustin de barra.—Licenciado don Ignacio de Heredia.

prueban de un modo incluctable el cariño y grati-tud de los habitantes de esta ciudad á su'digno go-bernador, y el natural y filantrópico desprendi-miento de este señor en preferir el socorro de los MAIZ de Nueva-York en barriles al precio de y elogios que justamente se merces, por sus admirables esfuerzos y providencias para libertar á esta ciudad de la plaga que la ha afligido; y ahora que estamos en tiempos mas tranquilos, ofrecemos á nuestros lectores ejecutarlo á la mayor brevedad, encomiando á la vez á los discípulos de Esculapio y demas funcionarios y particulares que han sábido marcear las bandisiques y alabanyas de todo esta merecer las bendiciones y alabanzas de todo este fiel vecindario. - Ru.

DEL CORIERNO.

En atencion á linber desaparecido de esta ciudad el cólera-morba pueden ya los habitantes de las barziadas de Yumuri volver desde hoy á ocupar sus moradas; advertidos de que desde el dia 1.º del mes entrante cesan los socorros que á varios se les daban. Igualmente se encarga á los dueños de dichas casas , no las alquilen sin que antes desequen y terraplenen sus respectivos solares , sobre cuya observancia vigilarán y celará los comisarios de bar-rio. Matanzas y mayo 24 de 1833.—Narvaez.

NOTICIAS PARTICULARES.

En virtud de la cesion de bienes que hizo don Juan Maria Campos à sus acreedores, previene don José Morell à les deuderes de este , que deben peurrir 6 él para que satisfagan sus créditos , por habetse becho cargo de la dependencia del referido fallido.

El licenciado don Muriano Comas de Planell tiene el honor de anunciar al público, que un mu-dado su habitacion a la calle de Gelabert, esquina à la plaza de la Vigia, en casa de don Bartolomé de la Mata; donde ofrece sus servicios à las personas que se diguen ocuparle 6 consultarle en sus dolencias.

AVISO AL PUBLICO.—Habiendo terminado el tiempo que tenia prefijado la sociedad denomianda Fraucisco Soler y hermano, se han conve breve liquidacion de sus dependencias activas y pasivus. Matanzas 24 de mayo de 1838.

Se vende una CASA de mamposteria y teja , si acreedores de don Juan Maria Campos en la cesion de bienes que les hizo. Dicha casa tiene baeuns comodidades , y solo resta para concluirla anivelar los suclos. -- Los acreedores citudos han nor a precios equitativos. su valor, y han autorizado al efecto á don Fran-cisco de la Terriente y don Francisco Ventosa, panaderia, sano y sin techno E quienes impondran.

de Gelabert, despacho del papel sellado, impon

En la panaderia de la ESTRELLA, situada en la calle del Medio inmediata á la administracion de rentas renles , se hallan de venta las semillas de hortaliza siguientes: -Alcauciles, cebollas, esca- una NEGRITA llamada Dolores, de nacion carolas , lechugas , rábanos , acelgas , nabos , apio y rabali , de edad como de once á doce años , con colinabos: todas á precios equitativos.

que fue de don Estéran Gomez.

En la finca de los señores Peres, hermanos y razon. compañia, situada en Canimar ; es ballan de venta NEGROS; y de su ciase, sal como para su ajuste, impondran en el escritorio de dichos seño res, 6 en la mencionada fines.

ra y enrizadora; en la calle de O-Reylly ó del Rio, número 73 daran razon. MAIZ de Nueva-York en barriles al precio de

pebres buérfanos á su interes particular. Dias hace 4, 41 y 5 pesos barril se vende en casa de don Feque tenemos ideado poner en ejercicio nuestras police Gomez, calle del Rio; al mayordomo de dibres plumas para tributar á su sofieria los respetos cha casa podran acudir.—Igualmente hay SEMI-LLAS de hortaliza de varias clases, muy frescas

y 6 precios equitativos , por mayor y menor.
SANGUIJUELAS legítimas de Estremadura, grandes y de superior calidad, acabadas de recibir por el último correo; y se responde por la que no pegue.-En la sombrereria de don José San-Roman, calle del Medio.

SANGUIJUELAS muy grandes, acabadas de recibir por el último correo ; se venden á un precio moderado en la ferreteria titulada la Perla, tá tasado en 30,548 pesos y reconoce de gravá-que está situada en la esquina de la plaza de la men 7,060 pesos. En la Habana, calle de Paula,

Iglesia, entre las tiendas el Oriente y el Cazador.

SANGUIJUELAS grandes y de escelente calidad, acabadas de recibir de la península por el da de peleteria nombrada la INDUSTRIA, situafiltimo correo. Se hallan de venta á precios equi- da en la calle del Medio, frente á la sombrereria de tativos en la botica de don José Ribot, calle del San-Roman. Tambien una NEGRA regular coci-

Se alquilan dos NEGRITOS, el uno de nueve

la cuadra frente al Ojo-de-agua. Don Pedro Bal- lla autorizado para venderlos, de acuerdo con don bona, 6 en Pueblo-Nuevo don José Gutierrez de Francisco Ventosa. 15||3. los Rios , darán razon. 21||3.

tierra adentro, en precio equitativo: en esta im-

Dos PAILAS grandes de Carron superiores , se daran con equidad en casa de los señores Marti- Félix Maceda, impendrán.

tivos en casa de los señores Torriente, hermanos Juan Jimenis.

tienda la Primarera. En la misma se alquila un dera por su abundante leche : sube lavar , y no tie-

Se vende una NEGRA de nacion conga, de buemido, de reciproca conformidad, en estinguir la na presencia, regular lavandera y planchadora, referida sociedad; y en este concepto queda al cocinera de un ordinario, sana y sin tachas; en el cargo y cuidado del bermano deu Francisco la calle de América, immediato à la plaza de Sancalle de América , inmediato à la plaza de San-Francisco, en casa del licenciado don Nicolas Valdes , daran razon.

En la TIENDA DE PELETERIA que se hatuada en el barrio de Versalles, entregada a les lla en la calle del Medio, bajo la casa del señor don Luis Lopez Villavicencio, se acaban de recibir por el correo botas y zapatos de Cádiz muy frescos, los que se espenderán por mayor y me-

daran razon.

Se solicita comprar un COCINERO 6 COCI-NERA-que tenga buenas propiedades: en la calle LATA lavandera , planchadora y cocinera , coartada en trescieutos pesos, y un negrito de cinco meses, en cuarenta pesos, todos libres para el vendeder. En la sombrereria de la calle del Medio, don Jose San-Roman tratara.

El dia 8 de este mes fugó de la casa de su amo Se alquila una NEGRA lavandera y planchado- le sonoben ; lleva un túnico de rusia y una camisa ra , y otra cocinero , ambas escelentes , sanas y de listado ; en el dedo gordo de la mano izquierda sin tachas : se tratará de su ajuste en el almacen tiene la uña partida que no le erece ; el peso corto ; registrada se advertirá que le han dado las vi-Se vende un MULATICO de edud de diez aŭos, ruelas, aunque se le conoce poeo. Se gratificará á propio para cuidar niños, sano y sin tachas; y un la persona que la entregue á su ama; y la que la CABALLO castrado, de color resillo, sin resubios, propio para un quitrin: en la casilla del puencios: en la calle de Jovellanos, fiente 4 la casa de te de San-Juan daran razon.

> Se vende una NEGRA de nacion conga, jóven, rana y sin-tachas, lavandera y planchadora en 450 pesos libres. Don Antonio Carbonell dará razon.

res. 6 en la menejonada fines. 17||12. Si Don Martin Bazasorda se presente en es-blo-Nuevo no pu se alquilan dos NEGROS que tienen principios ta imprenta se le entregará una carta y un paque-salido su directo de lancheros en diez pesos mensales cada uno , y te del Redactor de Nuevo-York, que para el lany. mayor urgencia.

Se vende por su ajuste la hacienda titulada LAS CIEGAS, situada en el partido de Guamutas, con dos leguas de propiedad de muy fértiles terrenos, que baña el caudaloso rio de la Palma, y catorco lagunas permanentes, con buena casa de vivienda y demas correspondientes fitiles y aperos con sus dotaciones de ganado mayor y menor; advirtiendo que está tasada en 18,263 pesos I real . y no reconoce gravamen alguno. Tambien se vende un potrero ubicado en la jurisdicion de la ciudad de Santiago en tierras de Dona Maria, cuatro leguas de la ciudad de la Habana, con entorce caballerias de varias clases, la mayor parte escelente para labor, todas de muy buenos pastos y algunas montuosas : tiene casa de vivienda , pozo, pilon de maiz, cercas de piedra, arboleda &c. es-

nera y lavandera , un negrito muy ágil como de ca-torce años de edad , y una CASA de mamposteria años y el otro de entorce, agil para servir à la ly teja, situnda en el barrio de Versalles! todo lo mano. En la calle de Gelubert , frente à la fâbrica cual son bienes pertenecientes à los acreedores de que está junto al despacho del padel sellado , im- don Juan Maria Campos. Las personas que gusten pondrán.

Se vende la CASA de tabla y teja que está unida à la que se le remato á don Manuel Borroto eu sas de don Francisco de la Torriente, quien se ha-

Se venden en precio equitativo, ó bien se cam-Se vende un escelente BURRO PADRE, de bian por negros 6 frutos del pais, doce SOLARES, situados en Pueblo-Nuevo, lindando con los del señor silculde ordinario don José Maria (de Torres y don José Ruiz. En la catle de Cuba, casa de don

nez, Sargent y Newton.

Se vende una NEGRA de nacion; sabé lavar; CUEROS al pelo, guijos de Vizcaya, sacos de planchar y cocinar, todo regularmente: dará ralienzo y heniquen para cafe; todo a precios equita- zon el comisario de barrio de Pueblo-Nuevo, don

En la calle de Contreras , número 53 , frente à FRAZADAS de lana y ESQUIFACIONES de donde estuvo el consulado, se vende una NEGRA todas clases y tamaños , se hallan de venta en la ganga , jóven , recien-parida , propia para crianne tachas. AVISO.

> En el despucho del papel sellado quedan BILLETES de venta del sorteo estruordinario número 32 que se ha de celebrar el dia 29 del corriente.

CAPITANIA DEL PUERTO.

BALIDA.

Para Europa bergantin americano Pantheon, capitan Moor, con frutos.

Para Bremen bergantin bremes Arion, capitan Jesker , con frutos,

Para San-Petersburgo bergantin americano Pocahontas , , capitan Smith , con frutos.

Para Nueva-Orleaus goleta americana Andrew-Jackson , capttan Spicer , con frutus.

PARA SANTANDER.-Dará la vela el 30 del corriente el hien acreditado bergantin español JO-VEN-VICTORIANO, su capitan don Juan M. Larrinaga; buque nuevo, de primera marcha y de las mejores circunstancias : admite solamente unus rayitus á los lados de la cara que apenas se pasageros, para los que tiene inmejorables comodidades su bien dispuesta câmara, y a los que se les dará el mejor trato.—Impondra su capitan a bordo, 6 sus consignatarios los señores PERÉS HERMANOS Y COMP.

PARA NUEVA-YORK .- Admite un resto de carga à flete, como tambien pasageros, el bergantin español YUMURI, su capitan don Victoriano Laguna, el cual saldra positivamente el dia 1.º del entrante.—Impondrán sus consignaturios los señores—R. S. INCLAN Y COMP.

El baile anuncisdo para esta noche en Pue-blo-Nuevo no puede verificarse, à causa de haber salido su director para la Habuna é asuntos de la

- John 100 June 27 1833 . W. J. Barry En ? which godewhan ? Que die the object of this letter in to oblain information when the Internor who is offerent so as consul to the Havena in plan of Mr Shalis and also who Sutterness the above enging is for this hunfres an Estate was lift to me by my Boother an tow in the Navano to the enty & 6 good I have the a coffy the will and down letter from the Executors. The Estate has hur in her for 10 seems & throw times has her gained by us. Let wither show to be no. By the ligations in law dution that cuntry of has a set not been broth aclose another bearing I few is the came \$15000 the Blown mignes wow in the hand, of the Encenter which they have stand by an ettatchment to cary on the sate, This is Epolisive of how main duto, of spin it will never be End to the adventage on there is no one to over took the Ementer Ithere for wish to but the Business in him of the Inthum who is oppointed and consul on any conditions so the I be siebe, I feel settisfer if som from home won these to Down took the Business the sate would be brothe relieve, In your attention to this will confer a formers on one whoes mounistancies one so or no to be able to surry self destin on in this case

from the said will Breadly Enfer What I wis to to have some in this Brusings or some one more arguainted with the notions the I am The Bentlemen Shall have the setting & collecting of the Estate of his sun trus rain Bispertfuty &6 Je dec Mitto of layer on a proceed for my young the from the Extra of a Soletino " L'and a place and a service of the service of the when the man the man the first was the first with the second to the seco to know of the second of the second of - allalitand to the said - 12. on to 12. on the said of the said o and the second of the second of the second you there is no much come took too En the for and the same of the same of the same is their to the court of the contract of the and the same of a same of the The harmon was a some of the solution of the s

hat mater Sweet Jo. W. J. Barry Egun

But 17th pely.

Consulate of the 16. 9. Havana Suly 17 1833.

Sir

There the honor herewith to transmit, the some amnual account of the entry, clearance, be, of American Hispels at this port, from the I Sanuary to the 30 Sure, making an aggroungate of 342 Vefels, measuring 59115 95 tons; — which is 76 Hispels & 3663 95 tons, left than deving the same sea months, of the last year. Severate causes have operate to practice this decrease; first, the great diminution in the ratery of Imacks, in consequence of its being found to be more advantageous, to send their fish over enspansish vefels. Secondly, the great increase of Spanish Navigation;— awing to the discriminating duties, which gives to them such advantage, as that when an American to a Spanish Vefel, are up in any port of the U.S. for this place, the latter will ottain all the freight, and thirdly, it may be presumed the prevalence of the Cholero, may have had some influence to deter adventurers from coming hear.—

The new Bonsular Instructions, did not reach me in time to enable me to make the return of Entries be, at this date, in the manner therein prescribed; but, henceforth, it shall be done, as far as is practicable.

Shave the honor to be With great respect

A & Cleveland

Harhington

To the Honorable Secretary of State.

Entract of a letter from R. S. Cleveland esq. Vice Consul of the U. S. at Navana.

Navana, hely 23. 1893.

I suppose you to be informed, by the Jemi annual return, recently made to the Dept of State, that its decline " (that of american Commerce with Havana) " he last sin months, is at the rate of 152 Vettels, measuring 17,330 tons, for the year. The sort of the U. S. have long been apprised of the decline of this branch of our commerce, tare aware of the principal cause thereof; that, of the discriminating duties in favor of the Spanish flag. thet, however delivous; they have, as get, devided no means of meeting the difficulty; inadmuch, at that of causing spanish betteld to pay the same tonnage duty in our ports, that american Vettels pay here, had been of tofling, or no effect. The difference in the duty here, in a cake, or tale of manufactures, of the value of 300 dollars; when imported in a Spanish, or a foreign Wettel, is about twenty dollars in favor of the former; contequently, even if a higher premium, at well at a higher fright, are to be faid; the Merchant will Still find it qually to his advantage to this in a Spanish Vessel; hence, all buch goods, & which, constitute the most valuable part of the prights from New York; are now, alm off exclusively brought here in Spa. VetSeld, to the great prejudice of those of the U. S. - It had occurred to me Honey also have occurred to our degislators, whose ability to perceive all the bearing of a fiscal measure, may enable them to see a wator for rejecting it, which has escaped me) that a remedy might

be found for this particular & important part of pright, by restricting the payment of all drawback, to exports in american Vettels. Confull are expined, by the new Instructions, to june no Certificate for drawback without having full proof of the landing of the Merchandine. For this proof, in addition to the certificate of the Contigue; they must vely on the baths of the master & mate. Supposing, then, the morals of the two people to be equally good; - the american would be influence ad by patriotism and duty, to act honestly; the Spanines is not only without such influence, but the general + long established practice of that people to wate the worner land of their non sovernment; would naturally, lead to the conclusion that they would naturally lose no apportunity, with ours; hence, it is wident, that there is more Leverity against pauls, in american Vettels; thence, it appears to me fin= dependent of the contideration of giving employ = ment to our own Vesseld) is abundant wason for the ustraction suggested. I this hint should be of any value, you will perceive & improve it; if not, I trust to the , briensty , good inter= tion for its apology . -

The Levere law existing against literant of the U. S. who are found on braid ledbelt enjoyed in the Stane trade, Lord not powent
nor weaklest beamen (induced by high wages)
from intering therein; I to many have recently

descrited from american Vettels here, for that purhode, as to coule quat embarrafsment, among
the Shipping. This difficulty can only be met,
by the continues presence of an american
Vettel of war.

note to the above by Aghist.

Mr. Cleveland here states the difference in the duties upon other articles is much peater. Upon flour, for instance, (the duty on which is, as I have been in = former, upwards of 8 dollars for barret) the differ = ence in favor of Spanish bottoms is 2 dollars for barret: being 40 pt. cent or more upon the cost.

melores setracts of a letter from ta angi 9. 1830 Reed 14h

Hom: Louis M'Lane, Secretary of State.

> near Everettesville, Albemaile Co. Vinjinia, August J. 1833.

Sir,

The enclosed is a copy, to far as it related to public business, of a letter, under date of hely 23, just received by me from W. Cleveland, Vice Consul of the U.S. at the same. I at first thought of tending also to the Secretary of the Treasury the passage relating to the operation upon our commerce, & perhaps our revenue, of the discriminations in force at thewarm ; and to the Secretary of the Mary that which regards the seduction of our seamen with the slave trade: but upon reflection it seems proper that my communications should be confined to the Department of State.

Though the consequences which must attend the undisturbed operation of the discriminating duties were at once foreken, it was probably not anticipated that The will would to took acquire an importance that Leans to present no other alternative than immediate and strong measures of counteraction, to the relinquishment of all putension on the part of the U.S. to their fair share in the carrying trade. The importance of the subject, in more than one point of view, it obvious; and Leveral incidents have occurred to make me aware that it is one of very deep concern with our merchants. - A day or two before my departure from Washington, I met with a jundleman from Louisiana, the brother of W. S. W. Zacharie of new orleans, whose mucantite transactions with spanish america, and Cube particularly, are, I am toto, the most extensive that are carried on from that port. The discriminating duties

were immediately introduced by M. I, who stated that a very strong feeling prevailed both in New breans and in Charleston (where he had recently been) upon the Jubfeet, and upon the apparent Supineness of our government with regard to it. The same day my attention was called by another person to a piece on this subject in the new took Councer & Enquirer, copied from the alexandria Ta= Tette, by which it has been taken from the Charleston Courser; and some weeks previously, on a casual intro = duction in the Streets of Philadelphia to one of the merchants of the place, he at once began to speak of the necessity of early relief to over buffering trade with the = vana. Before leaving Washington, I pointed out the piece in question to Mr. Markoe, with the request that at some convenient moment to you he would invote your attention to it.

The drygestion made by Mr. Cleveland Strikes me as a very valuable one, in both he aspects in which he presents the subject of drawbacks. To far as the security of our revenue from frauds is concerned, the restriction propo-Led by him would been called for by the utter worthlessness of an oath in every port of Spanish america, which is notorious of proverbial. Commodore Elliott, whose opportunities of observation have been very good, who is evident: by possessed of a strong, clear understanding, and who does not been in the least given to catoring ancies of enputhion, told me, while speaking generally of the charactor of the people of Havana, that, at a rule to which there are of course highly honorable exceptions, a spanish oath is no more to be regarded than the iste wind . - Thould the restriction of drawback to exports in smerican vettels be inconsistent with our Commercial Freaters, this dif = ficulty might perhaps be obviated, while the operation

in the quarter intended would be equally effectual, by restricting drawback to exports in american vessels, or in vessels of the nation, in a wessel of which the commodity was imported.

So far as it regards the restoration of our shipping to the footing of fair competition to which it is entitled, and upon which it Leened particularly impor= tant in this branch of our commerce (to closely resem = thing our coasting trade) to maintain it, - The measure suggested by Mr. Cleveland, although perfectly effectual with regals to articles shipped for drawback, would be restricted to that class of freights. A umidy, striking at the root of the whole wil, presents itself in a law of congress, giving to our shipping in our ports advantages fully compensating for every disadvan = tage to which it may be subjected in the ports of Cuba; and coincing the determination of our government to prestrate every further attempt at this monopoly. from all the information I have obtained it appears that the Government of Cuta, although nominally Colonial, it to a very great extent practically inde = pendent on that of Spain; and particularly to with egand to commercial regulations, which really originate at Havana, and which the Spanish Goo! had not the power, wen if it were to disposed, to control. Adding to this the general & proverbially bethangie character of that government, it would been little better than an idle waste of time to make appeals to it upon this subject; and that, however decided, as a general rule, may be the preference of Freaty stipulations to legal regulation in matters of this tort, the peculiarities

of this very anomalous case marks it just as desiredly for an exception.

As the discrimination in favor of Spanish tonnage is chiefly effected by exacting lower duties upon our exports when introduced in spanish, than when brought in american bottoms, the simplest way of de= feating it would be by laying an export duty, equal to the difference, upon the same commodities when exported in spanish vessels. As his cannot be done, the more troubletome, though not less practicable & effectual mode, of laying a discriminating import duty upon the products of auto when brought in spanish ressels, would have to be resorted to. In estimate of the duties upon Coffee, Sugar, He which, to far as tonnage is concerned, would be an equivalent for the operation of their discriminations, could be made with but little trouble by any one possessed of the requisite data: here I will make it my butiness to collect at accurately as possible.

How far hich a course on the part of our government might create a disposition in the other hearty to draw its supplies of lumber of flour from or through the neighboring thritish possessions, and to defeat our retaliatory duty by making the return care goes in foreign bottoms exempt from it, readily suggests itself for contideration. The motive for the existing discommination is, however, to foster their shipping; and not to inquire ours; and I do not perseive any inducement they could have to persevere in doing the latter when the former shall have ceased to be attainable. This disposition might, however, be provided against, unlist

our commercial bealies should present obstacles, by impoling the duty on cuba produce when imported in any other than american versels.

Besides the effect of these disorine inations, that of the high duties levied whon our produce, which not only cripple the trade between the two coun: tous, but check the growth of a sense - of common interest, which with a view to future contingen = aid it would been to important to foster, - is a subjet to which I have deemed it my duty to pure my attention. The object for which those duties are levied it, doubtless, principally if not altogether, revenue. I have little doubt that some of them are to high as, in some measure, to defeat this object; and this may possibly be to demonstrated to the for gent at to induce him to reduce him. Should be prove insensible to this argument, he might still be open to that of retaliatory delies afon aba produce, laid with a provide that they should be taken off when those upon our products should be reduced to a certain point. The latter portion of inclosed extract related to the desertion of our Learnen: a debreet

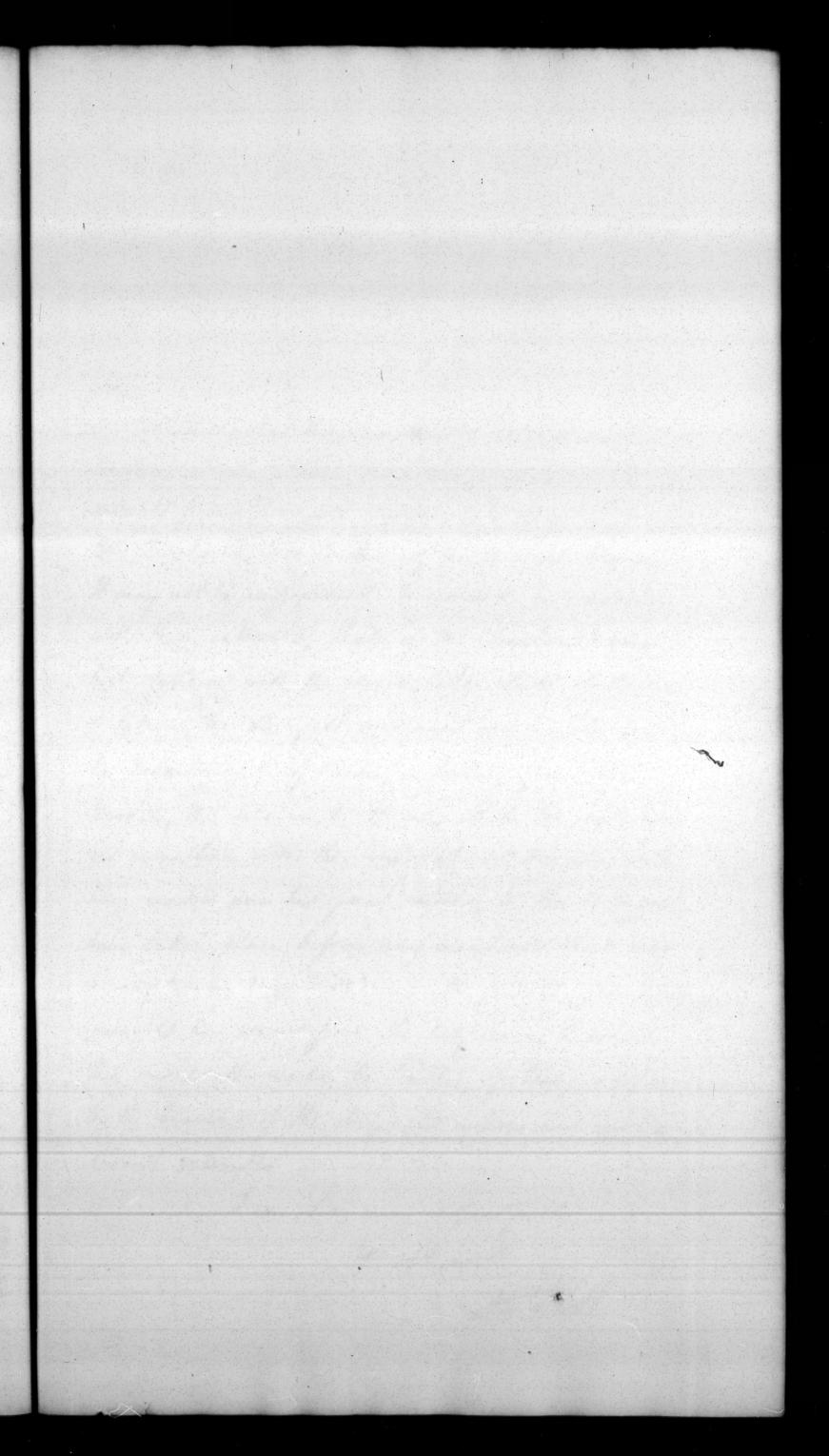
related to the desertion of our Learnen: a subject which appears to have the strongest claims upon the early attention of Government, and in ugard to which an enlargement of the powers of Consuls would been indispensable. Among the causes of desertion pointed out in Mr. Strobel's report, the most prominent, if I mistake not, is ill-beat = ment inflicted upon the Seaman by the master, for the purpose of driving him off, that the wages deceman be retained. The check upon the Seaman would remain the same, while the simplation to the

master would be withdrawn, if all wages due to a describer were required by law to be paid to the Consul, as part of the fund for the relief of destitute Learner. This fund, too, might be made applicable to the carriends of pursuing of arresting deserters: while the master might be required, under a heavy penalty, to give information to the Consul, within a corretain number of hours, of any desertion occurring on board his ship.

but I have been writing this, the appealedly arisen, that I was deligent ing your time & patience to a tan for which it would probably afford but little, if any compensation. The subject, however, tinked me as me of such argent importance, that, wen if the instructions did not invite suggestions of the test, I should have thought it better to incur the with of tending a tiresome & useless communication, than to omit making suggestions that might posts holy prove of some utility.

fam , Sir , very respect fully , yr oft serot

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the many word of the forest the terms of the same of the and the second of the second o Berlin Berlin Berlin Berlin ber an der Steine Berlin ber der Steine Berlin ber der Steine Berlin ber der Steine which will be a first the second of the seco And the second of the second o the second of th and the second second

The Hon: Louis M'Lane, Reco Chyst 27.

White-Sulphur Springs, Greenbrier County, V. aug. 23,33

Sir.

loncewing that they may not be altogether unin = teresting to you, I have the honor to inclose two extracts from a long letter under date July 91st, from W. Cleveland, Vice Contul of the U.S. at Havana. It may not be importment to remark in connection with these entructs, that, of Mr. Clevelands very high standing with the mercantile class of Boston I Salem, the strongest evidences are on file in the Department of State, in letters from no. Webster, Mr. Silsbee, & others; while the fact, that his connection with the Consulate at Havana will have cealed, and his final return to the U.S. well have taken place, before any measured that may be adopted by Congress can well go into operation, exempts his views from the suspecion, to which they might otherwise be lable, of being warped by the beaveng of the Subjects upon his indi = ridual interests.

Lam, Sir, very respectfully,

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What Sulphur Springs, 23 , - 1 -

A. J. Frist mond.

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of the payment of drawbacks to

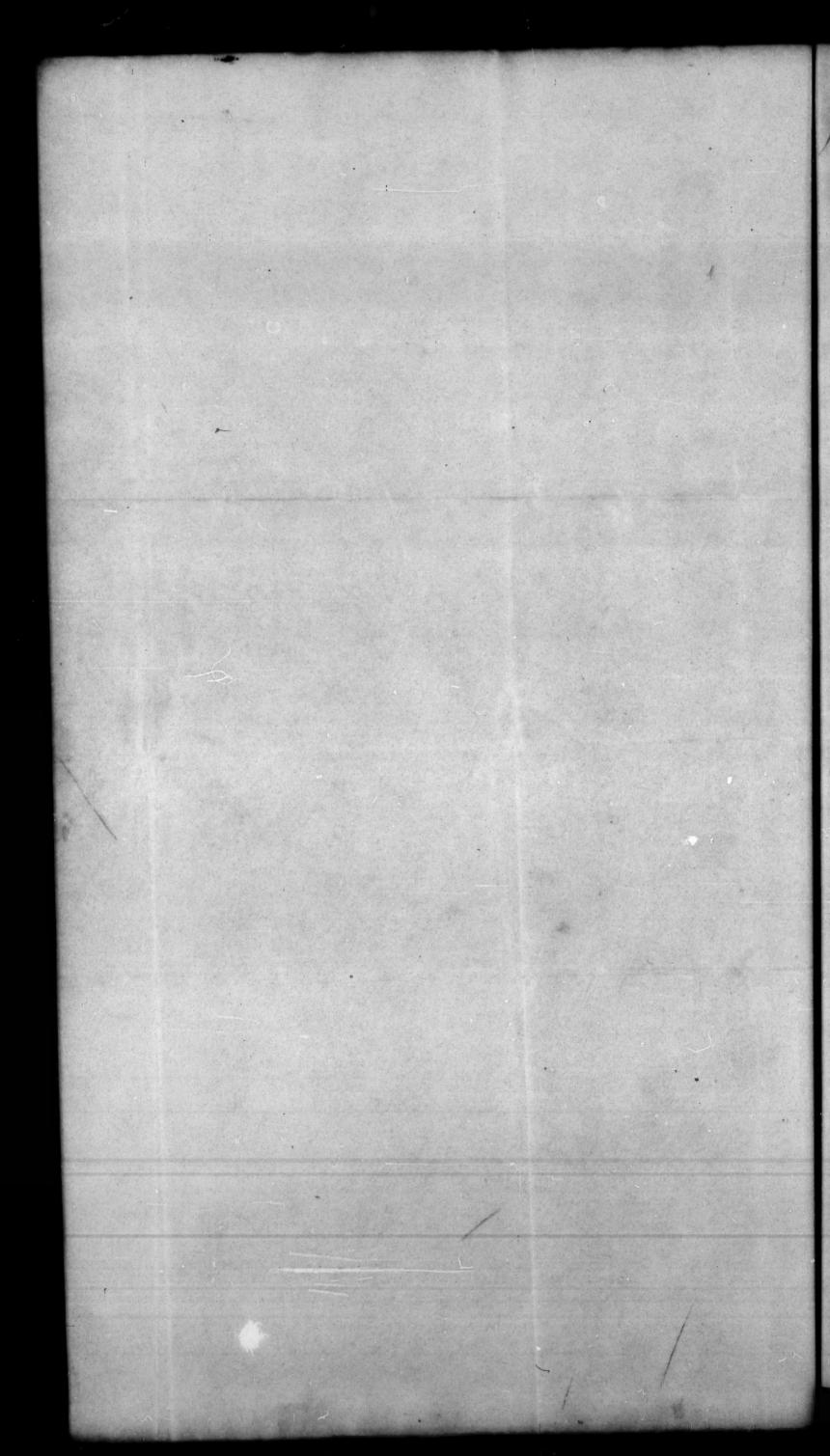
duck grows endy as one who the

in am. April. the.

Rico ang 20 with No mitte letter of Any 23 from W. Sul Spring ba latracts from a letter of R. S. Cleveland, Lated Havana, 31st hely 1893.

"have much pleasure in atturing you, that my apprehensions of difficulty, in establishing the new fee, for deposit of Register, have not been realized; that there had been a general asquiseence in it; I that, where in a few instances, there had been a manifestation of discontent; I have inva-riably ducceeded in satisfying the parties of the propriety tutility of the measure, by reference to the great caracterist, made in many consulates; I the landable deline of the Good to establish a uniformity in the Consular feed. Four dollars, then, for Murchant wetteld, of every class, I time you will find to be an equitable distinction, I such as will give general dutisfaction."

"The suggestions I made, in said letter, on the propriety of a law for restricting the payment of drawback, to buck prody, only, as are caported in amore can vessel, appears to me, on further reflection, to be of great importance; inastruck, as it letterns the chance of frauds; I will tond, directly, to review a branch of commerce, with this bland, which had much declined; I which, without some such aid, much declined; I which, without some such aid, much soon be entirely lost."



Consulate of the 16 9. - Havana Sept 25-1833.

d'in

By a letter retartly, recieved from Mr. Prist, Sperceives the arrangement I had supposed, of paying to him, the amount distant. bed on account of the Florida archives, is impracticable. This circum. stance, Fir, & the consequent surpinsion of the business, unless Mr. brings funds with him, for the purposes, will, Strust derwas an apology for my traibling your, with the following details relating thereta.

On July 1832, Al- Robinson arrived heres, as the bearen of a dis--patelo from the Hore ? Secretary of States, directed to the bonsul, and enclosing a Royal Orders for the delivery of the Floridas archives; a com. mission from the Presidents of the 16. I to the bondul, or in his absence, the Nice Consul, to recieve & give the requisites receipt for them; & a letter from the Secretary of States to the Governor General , on the subject . As M. Shales was absent, at the time, it became my duty to forward the Royal Order to the Governor; & to ask a compliances therewith; which was done by my letters to the Governors, of date 18 " July . In the Governors reply of date 2- august, as well as in his subsequent conduct, then was evident manifestations of a wish to comply with the tenor of the Royal Order; to with the desire of the gove of the 16. 8. 8 on the 11 - august, Inceived his letters informing me of his having appointed Commissioners to examines the papers, who would begin their labours immediately. These labors were continued till the arrival of No Shaler on the 1- San 7 1833, when I was relieved from attending thereto. On the 30 to of the same month, he recieved a communication from the Governor, which he considered

to terminate the negotiation; & such as seemed to justify the advisings M. Robinson to return to Washington. This opinion, was soon afterwards altered, by the circumstance of the discovery, of the papers in question, being in the department of the Interdancy; & simultaneously, of a communication from the Governor to Me Shaler, of date 8 of March, to say, he has ordered them to be delivered to him; excepting such as it was proper to take copies of. Communications relating thereto, were regularly made to the Ferretary of State. The death of Me Phaler, in March; the horis ravages of the bholera during the two ensuing months, prevented, for the time any progress. This death created a necessity for the gov - of the 96. I to substitute, without delay, some person to take the place, vacated by Me I's death; win the beginning of Lune, Me Robinson & myself, received a joint commission from the Seet of State, for that purpose. No person having been appointed to a fist the Keeper of the archives, in selecting the papers; the busine for progressing slowly; were done feed a letter to the Interdant, of date by - June, requesting someradictional person to affire, which was immediately complied with . As the duties of the bonsulates absorbed all my times; endeavours were made to procure a person on the part of the 96 St, to a first No B, & altho, we offered high pay, we have not succeeded. The business has oceasion ally been suspended, for a week or ten days, at a times, by the alternate sick . mels of the laborers therein , veven , when engages , the progress is very slow , when compared with the ordinary mode of dispatching business, in less eneroist. ing climates; for, no person; without actual experience, can form a just ideas of the exceptive language vinability to exercise, which is peculiar to a Havana summers; independants of the dangers; which will not be viewed as inconsider. - ables, when the fact is stated, that of Eight persons, who have been engaged in overhauling the Florida archives, since Aug 1832; faur have dies. It

is not possible, at this time, to form an idea when the business will be ac -- complished; but, Ithink I may day with certainty; not in time, as your predecefor hoped, to have their receptions announced in the next Presidential melage. When My Robinsons was dispatched on this business, it was supposed a prompt obedience to the Rayab Order, would have prevented any delay; atherevise, he would not have come unprovided with the requisite funds to defray his expenses. That the interests of the 96. I might not suffer, I took upon myself the responsability of taking from the fund (belonging to the It) for the relief of distrefeed seamen, accasional sums for this object; which was continued by Mr. Shaler; &since by me, till the 30 - Sune, when the balance of account in favor of Me Thaler, \$95.32 /2, had been expended, over balove the whole fund . Had me Shaler lived , he would have received from the Department of State, the amount disburded for its accos; & crediting the U.S. therewith, would have replaced here, the fund destined for destitute seamen. This, not having been done; thaving no authority to draw; I have agains taken upon myself the responsability of using the property of Me Wrist to defray the urgent ofressing expenses of distressed Seamen; met Robinsons board; Geopences of copying muentary of the Florida archives; amounting together since the first of July to 846 dollars; presuming there could be no doubt, that, as the payments made by Mr. Shaler, for account of the Department of States, were by means of funds belonging to the U.S. for the specific purpose of affording relief to distrefsed deamen, (as will appear by reference to Mt Shalers accounts with the 91 S) there would be no here. -tancy in replacing those funds, for such purpose, in the readiest way it could be done; i.e. to the successor of M. I. in this bondulate . -

Having endeavored to state to you, Sir, in the most perspicuous meaner in my power , the actual state of the bonsular fund , and to express the hope, that some means may be found, to justify the transfer of the sums, to his successor; which have been credited the Estate of the late Mar Shaler , by the Det of State. It is only in accordance with my duty, to a fewer you, & I do so respectfully, that, if this transfer be not made; or, in some other way, means be not immediately provided; the prosecution of the labour of the Flores archives must be sus-- pended; Whe relief hereto fore extended to distrefeed Umerican Seamen meets be discontinued, till such provision be made. Shave the honor to be With great respect of most Oft Sine = R. J. Ohmland

Hashington

enfrered werball

Sir.

I have received a letter from Mr Cleveland, Dice londer of the U.S. at Navana, under date Sept. 24, whereby I learn that he is destitute of funds: the advances which he had had to make on acc! of Bovernment having absorbed not only all the fushie money in his hands, but all the private resources of the Consul. It has consequently been out of his power to make me a remittance, on which of counted, and which my wants required; and he further states that "unless money be furnished immediately, the prosecution of the business of the Horida archives must be suspended."

The enclosed memorandum will captain the causes which have left the Consulate to destitute; and under these circumstances I take the liberty to ask an advance from the fund for the whif of American Scamen; and also one from the proper fund of your Department, to meet the current capentes attending the business of the Alorida Archives. If you concur with me in thinking that an advance of \$2,500 from the former fund, and one of \$500 from the latter would be within altogether reasonable limits,

Hon Louis M'Lane Secretary of State I would respectfully ask that an advance to that amount be ordered. Although the only way in which I could now be supplied with money be in Shape of an advance, it will appear from the memorandum above referred to, that but a portion only (about \$1200) of the sum asked for would really be an advance.

fame Sir, very respectfully,

19hill

Memorandum of certain expenditures on Public aco! made at the Consulate of Havana. - In caplanation of the request for an advance, made by N. P. trist, Consul at Aavana, under date Oct. 16. 1893.

By the statement (now on record in the 5th auditor's office) of We Shaler's acct to 31st Dect. 1832, it appears that the

Sum at that date in the Consulate, as the pund for the whief of Leamen, was m file in 5th auditor's office)

trund for relief of Leamen, in the Consulate, June 30 1833 _ \$ 1368.65

the general mactice with regard to balances of public money is, (as A.T. has ascertained at the 5th auditor's office) to pay hem over to the new condul. Agreeably to this practice, he above balance (\$1368.65) ought to have come into the hands of A. 9.5. - He would have been charged with it in his acc. with the U. F., and this transfer would have entitled we Staters estate to a credit for the same amount: thus balancing the detit against him.

This transfer has, however, been prevented by the

ollowing circumstance.

W. Thaler had made certain advances for the Dept of State, as follows:

Advances for Dept. of State, to 315 Dect. 1892 - \$ 770.31 to 30 - June 1893 - 591.88

\$ 1362.19

These advances (having been paid by the Dept of

State into the Treasury, to the credit of Wom Shaler) have been applied to the extensuishment of the balance (\$1368.65) on ace of the teamen's Fund, which appeared against him.

The effect of this operation has been, to convert the Seamen's fund (which ought to have been in the Consucation late on 30th hune 1833) into the private property of We Shaler; and, to leave the Consulate, at that date, without any seamen's fund.

Since the 30th June 1833.

From the letter of R. S. Cleveland, tree Contulate at Havana, to N. P. Trist, under Late 24" Sept. 1833, it appears that the following advances have been made from the private funds of the Consul:

Advances made for the Dept. of State, from hune 30th to Sept. 24. — 8403

Advances for the relief of Leamen, from hune 30th to Sept. 24. — 443

**Sept. 24. — 443

**Sept. 24. — 443

**Sept. 24. — 443

From the 24th Sept to the time when any cemittance made to the trice Consul could reach him, other advanced on both the above accounts will doubtless be called for; and the funds both public & private being oxedants he will be under the necessity of resorting to loans.

It will be observed that I have, in the above remarks, referred to the 30t here as the time when

We shalor's functions evaled. I have done to be cause the accet from which I have made the statement are the accet of W. Shalor to 91st Ded. 1832, and the accet of W. Shalor's estate rendered the 90th hine. The remarks being merely explanatory, it was unnecessary for the purpose of caplanation, to enter into details of date which, without varying the result as to the hum which ought to have some into the hands of the present consult on the 30th hime, would have made the hebject much more intricate.

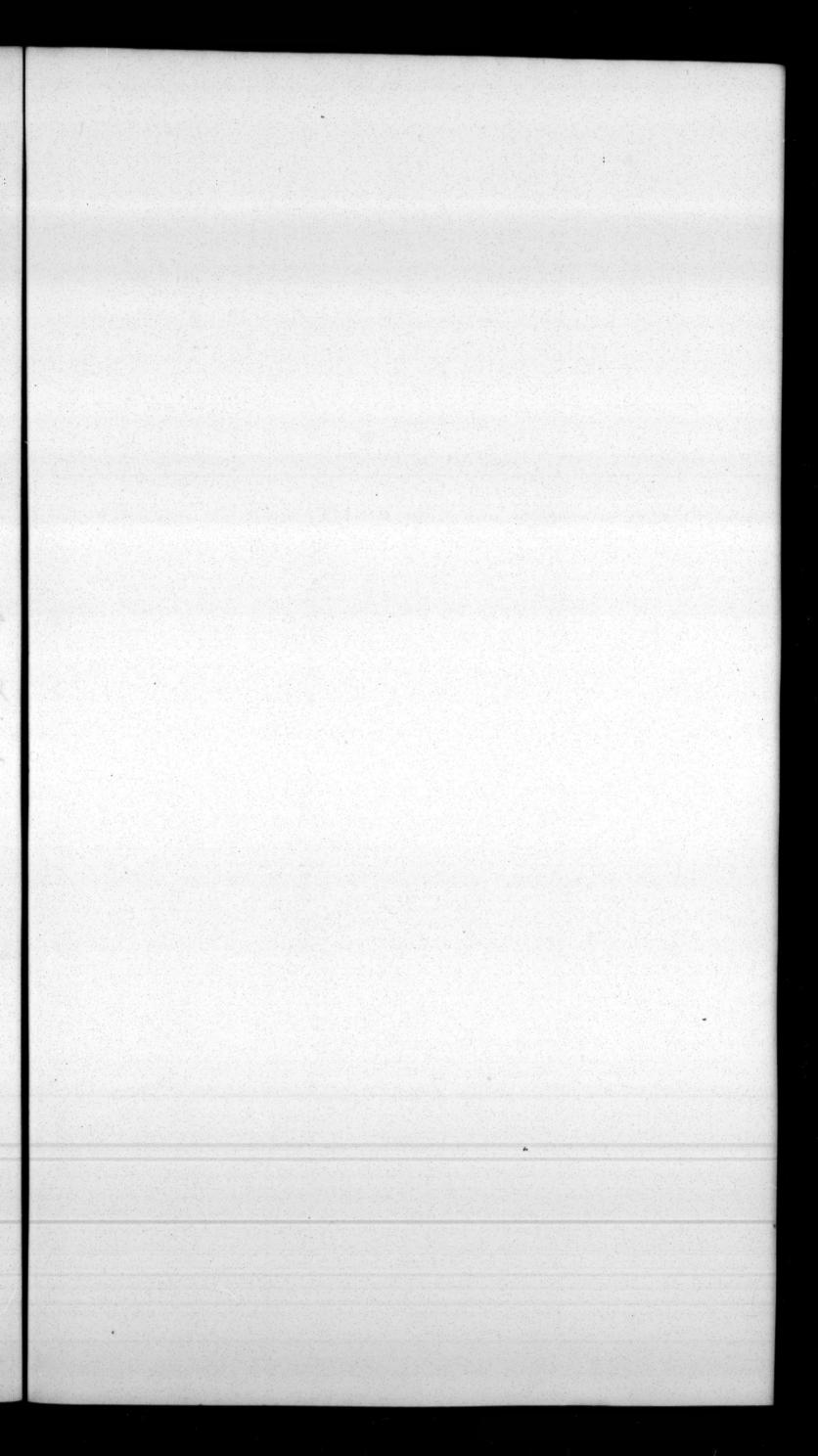
Det: 16. 1833.

Mr dusto

Letter & asplanation

wit consul Print's letter of 14 let 150

J. .



Washington, It Octo. 1833. Neo- 19.

Relative to his accounts - note for an advance for the fund for the relief of Am. beamen.

Received Oct 28 # 1833.

Hon: Louis M'Lane, Secretary of State.

Sir,

I beg leave to call your attention to the last letter (of date Sep. 26.) addressed to the Dept by M. Cleveland, Vice Contal at Havana; and, in the ab-Sence of the Contact, one of the Commissioners for receiving the Florida Archives from the Capton General of Cuba. It Shows the urgent neces-Sity of an immediate remittance for the expends of the Commission, as well as for the relief of Jeamen. The rule established by the President, forbidding advanced to Conduld, prevents any being made for the latter object; and it must be accomplished as well as it many, from the moste funds of the Condul; but the business of the Com= mission being a totally distinct thing, which has no manner of connection with the office of Condul, I the rule having therefore no manner of application to advances for that object, it is hoped that one will be ordered,

Jam, Sir, very respectfully

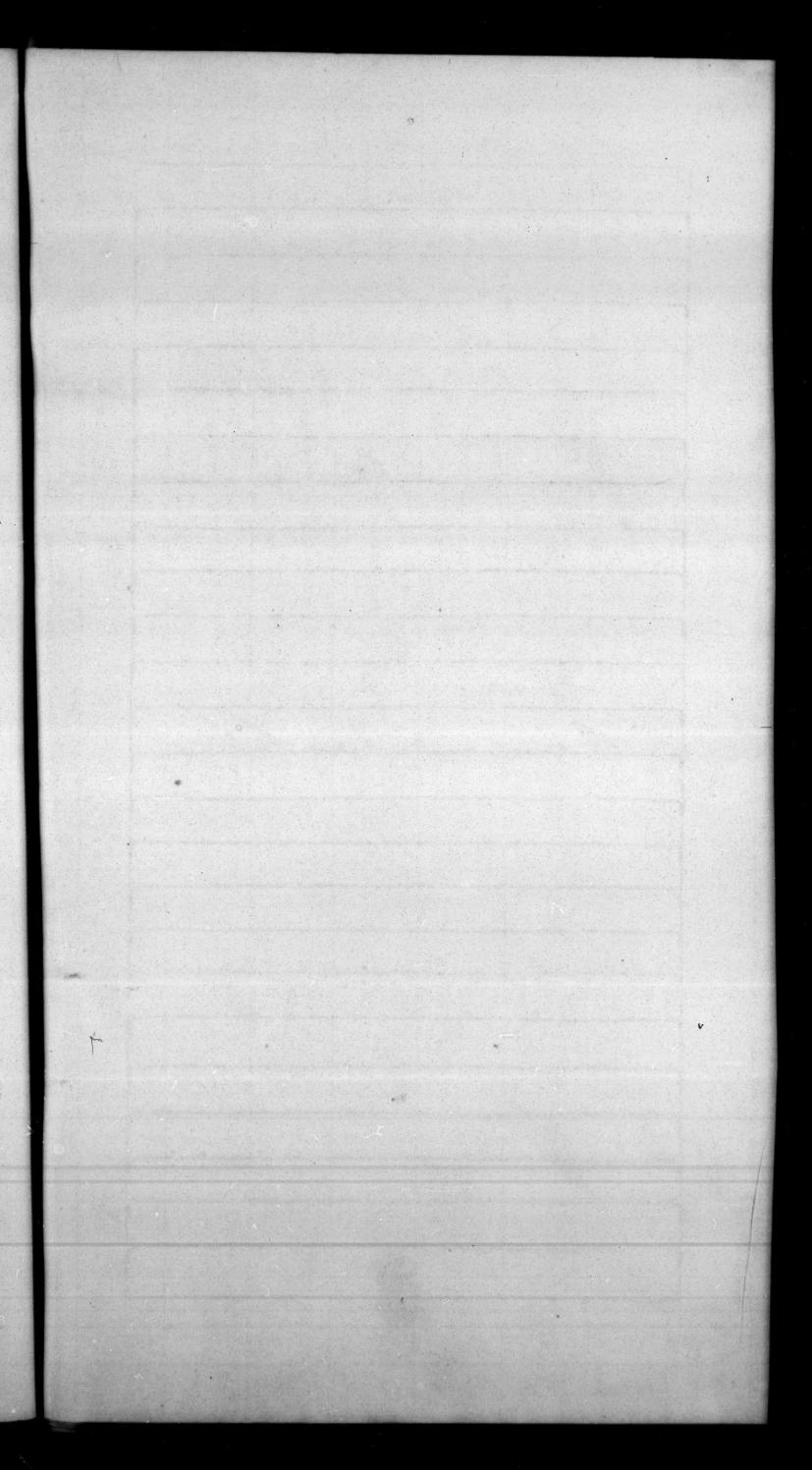
Control of the U.S. at Havana

his reported phicks to the Report to the life to opposed by the properties for prostate has been or may be appropriated for procarries to declines of theme, and the solcommittee to the distinguish for fix much
be made to him for the to the as any
be found employ.

Lowin M' Lane

April 4 flate.

Amount, Andrew Jackson



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That a destroy apart and an and have be better.

Hashington, Nov. 29. 1899.

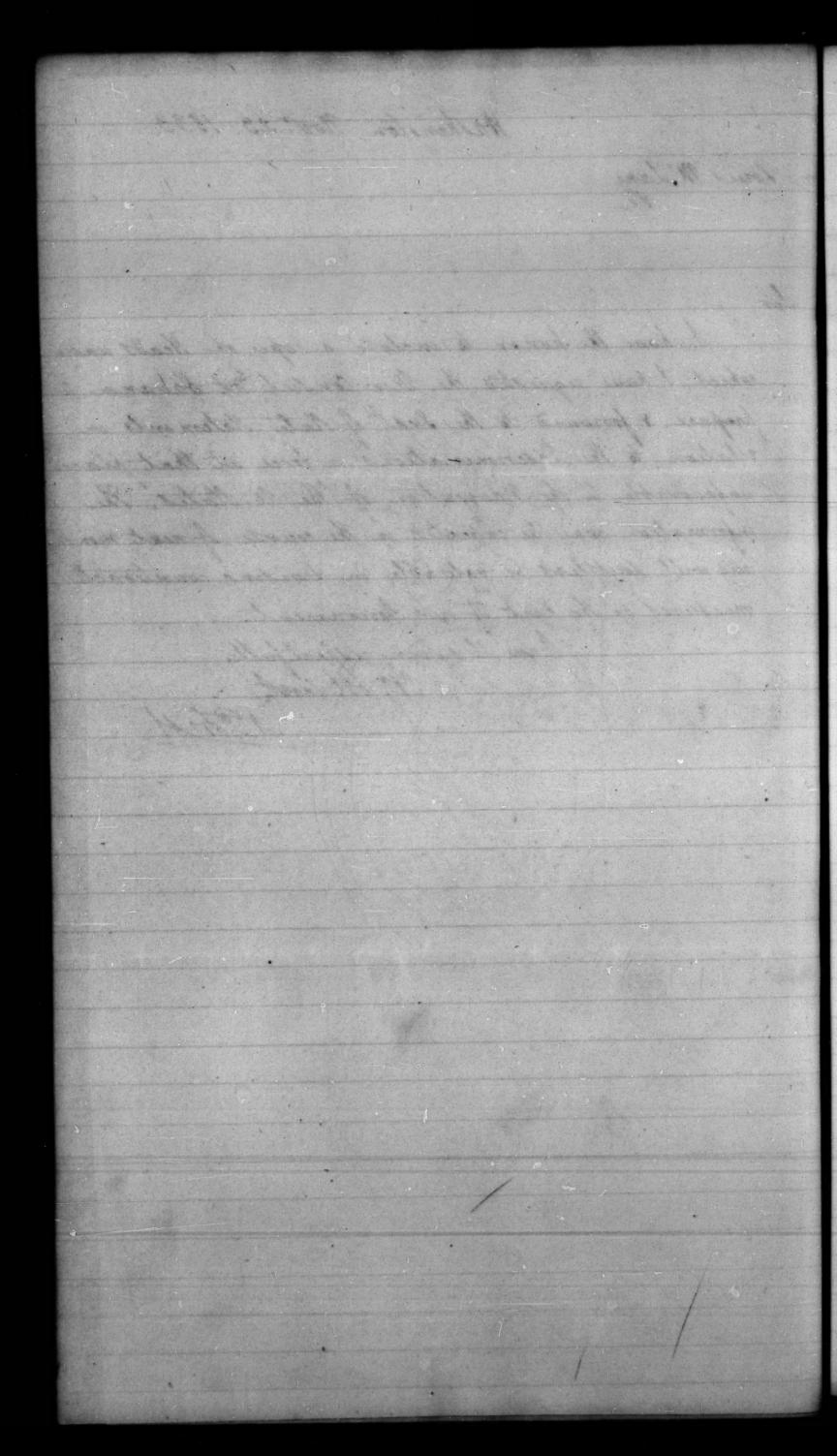
m: louis M'Lane.

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose a copy of Meads, water which I have requested the New Consul at Havena to prefere & forward to the Dept of State, Natements in velation to the Discriminations in force at that place, unfavorable to the Navigation of the U. States. The information may be expected in the course of next month, and will doubtless be valuable in devising counteraction, measured on the part of our bournment.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

19thit



Statements un der the following heads. 1th Table of the Discriminating four age duties and Port charges in force at Havana, in favor of Chanish Bottoms. 2. Table of the Discriminating duties on imports, in force at Havana, in furor of Spanish Bottoms. 3. Table of the Discriminating duties on exports, in force at Havana in favor of Spanish Bottoms. I hould our Government decide to wait no longer for the action of the Spanish Gov. on this Subject, and to a duft measures of Counteraction, the Countervailing duting for placing our vefiels on a footing of realmosty with the Spanish, may be made to a prime the Shape withen of a Tomage duty on spanish vefuls, or of a duty on the produce of Cuba, when imported in Spanish topoly or they may be put in book thapes . - With a view to this, 4th Esternate of the Founage duty on Chanish refiels which would be an equivalent for the discriminations of all tinde now in force at Havana, in faror of Spanish refects Bottoms. 5th. Estimate of the ad valorem duty on Cuba produce, When imported into the M. S. in Chanish refiels, which would be equivalent for the discriminations of all Kinds, now in force at Havana in favor of Chanish 6. Betoms. Estimate of the Jon. duty on Spanish refres which would be an equivalent for the discriminating In: duties I Port charges now in force at Havanna in favor of spanish Bottoms. 7. th. Estimate of the advalorem duty on Cuba produce, When imported into the N. J. in thanish refiels, which would be an equivalent for the discriminating duties on Imports and Exports, now in free at Navana in form

form of Spanish Bottoms.

In one of the letters from Mr. —, his confidential correspondent at Havana communicated to the Department of State by Mr. Shaler, it is stated that these discrimination in favor of Shanish repels aperate against those of the Me only. This is very obvious with regard to the discrimination of the or foreign flour, for instance, when imported in the shanish or a foreign Bottom. — In far as the operation of the discriminations is confined to repels of the M. J. this might be pointed out in concise remarks subjoined the statements.

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the impact has her called for the tree contact, would be send in second

Lany 1-183, (Duplicate)

Tonsulate of the We States

Howana Die 14 1833.

Sin

In conformity with the desire of Mer frist, manifested in his letter to me, of date Washington 2 - November ; I have the honor to transmit, the replies to questions submitted, on the subject of the discriminating duties here. Aware of the im = -portance of the subject; I considered it to be adviseable to ascer. tain the manner in which two of the most intelligent and experienced merchants of this City, would reply to the same questions; and their replies are so fulls; so much in accordance with each other, and so entirely in harmony with my own; that I have conceived, I could not select a more judicious course, than by sending the result of the calculations, topinions of each; and I herewith, transmit them accordingly.

Sconsider it to be proper to inform you, Sir, that about three weeks have elapsed, since the business of the Florida archives

has been suspended, by the sickness of Mr Robinson, I consider it to be very problematical, whether he is able resume it in a shorter period, if ever, as his situation is precan Having, myself, acted in this business, in no other wo than by communicating my orinions and advice, when occas required; or by the recessary correspondance with this govern There not considered myself as atractical agent with A Robinson. Perceiving, however, very little prospect of the business being accomplished the ensuing year; and it is being convenient for me to remain so long in this Country Sconsider it to be my duty, Sir, to apprine you thereof; a of my resigning the Commission, with which I have bur honored , for the obtaining the Florida Archives .

> Shave the honor to be Sir Mith great Respect Ny Most Ob Serve

F. J. Cheveland

How the Louis Me Land

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Markington

has been dustended the state whether of Mrs. To have been described and the state of the second of t nating duties - Information but lift that I weeks have tapsed since Pransmits the replies to questions Janana 14 Dec. 1883 R. J. Changland . 1 clan 1. 1834.

tall me

Answer to the first Question Nº-1. Spanish Foreign Difference Remarks . mage duty ston " 61/4 + Register, Some foreign Vefels Same stor 1.5% 0. y rials Hon pay les in consequence of their measurement. From 4 to 17 dt } 10 . 10 otts each Nifsel. 4 ns & 100 tons Whatfage & 100 tons . 6 Fame \$ 100 tons 1.2 All other port Charges are the same in Spa or For Nefeels. Capital money 40 4 2 Nothing Answer to the second Questions Juty on Flow 3 y bol Same . 39.4 Ht \$2.4 Hanel Rice, Lard Same 30 /4 #6 . 9 #6 ad valorem mominent articles of amer produce Mould Cand 21/4 ft. Hams, Soap) 21/4 ft. Butter Lumber Cofirt Cheese Trum Candles 7 Ho Derabem Mackerel Jame 24/4 \$6 200= Whale Oil Trum de by goods, Hardware be be, valuable goods tay a difference of y to 9 \$6 = ad valorem. different articles on which each is imposed, may be seen in the aranceb, sent to the See jof State last year. Answer to the there Question Discriminating duties in force in Havana in favor of Spanish Vefsels , on all exports is 2 pl= - Niz - Foreign Vefsels 4/4 \$6 - ad valorem; Francish wefsels 2/4 \$6- De Answer to the fourth Question It is difficult to estimate the amount of discriminating duties on Francish Vefels, so as form an estimate by which a tonnage duty on Spanish Vefels can be imposed in the Utates, as an equivalent; as bargos in Spanish Vefels of the Same tonnage, may amount, in me cases, to double, treble, or more, than in others, for instance, a cargo of provisions, compared In a cargo of Hour, a Kefsel of 100 tons will take a cargo of Dry goods . to barrels, with discriminating duty will be \$ 2000, equal to 20 \$ ston, on the tomage of the beb. The same Nefel will take 3200 Kigs of Land as 40 Cts each is \$ 1280, valued Farancel 299 and 9 \$6 - discriminating duty; differences in favor of Spanish Nelsels 1382 "Too or 13 Too ton for the Kepel. Suppose there be an equal amount of goods, pay y y g Ho- which is of likely to be the case; as the consumption of Lard and Rice, is greater than any other articles ere - it would be equivalent to 12 100 to Tow tonnage duty. Suppose there there were an

equal quantity, or amount of duty on Flour, and other articles; it would need tonnage duty of \$15 " Too of ton, as an approximating equivalent.

Answer to the fifth Question

The only article imported into the W. States in Spanish Kefels, is boffer, it is free there: I can be exported from hence in I panish to feels at 2 to as waln less than General Refeels are allowed to take it. A letty in the W. States of a dollar Aquintab, would exclude it in I ranish bottoms; as the difference of wifes on Sugar, does that article. But no duty within any reasonable pretensions on be produced in Spanish Kefeels, would be equivalent to the discriminating duties here would here remark that no discriminating duties imposed in the W. States, will be the effect to prevent the trave in Spanish Kefeels; altho, it may in dome measure diminish their numbers; so long as the discriminating duties here, continue; as the will go in ballast. A tennage duty might have more effect, othat, might from a retaliation on the part of the authorities here. The only, and most efficient would be to impose an export duty on all goods exported from the W. States in State bottoms, equivalent to the discriminating duties here; and a prohibition altogether Debenture goods being exported in any other than Mational Kefeels.

The swenth " to the fifth.

Statements under the following heads.

- For Fable of the discriminating Formage duties & port charges, in force at Havana, in favor of Spanish bottoms
- 2: Table of the discriminating duties on Imports in force at Havan in favor of Spanish bottoms.
- 3: Fable of the discriminating duties on Exports in force at Have in favor of Spanish bottoms.
 - 4 Estimates of the Tonnage duty on Spanish Vefeels which would be an equivalent for the discriminations of all Kinds, now in force at Havana; in favor of Spanish bottoms.
 - Stimate of the ad valorem duty on but a produce when imported the U.S. in Spanish Nelsels, which would be an equivalent for the discriminations of all Kinds, now in force at Havana in favor of Spanish bottoms.
 - 6th Estimate of the Formage duty on Spanish Vefsels which would be an equivalent for the discriminating, Formage duties & port chance in force at Havana in favor of Spanish bottoms.
 - The Estimate of the ad valorem duty on buba produce when import into the U.S. in Spanish Nefels, which would be an equivalent for the discriminating duties on Imports and Exports now in for at Havana, in favor of Spanish bottoms. -

1 100	feb measur \$ 120	Jorign 1	Spanish	Difference
tors, in	mporting from	Quely 33800 "	\$ 2800 .	Difference \$ 1000 -
Norte	eans, 400 th Flour	4		945.0
	876 get Lard	10. 61	75.6	106.0
Į,	Tonnage		7.1%	4.0
•	Thanfage, Say 8 days	7173-5/2	5116.6	2056 - 7
Ano.	exporting to Non		927 -	140 . 3
	1300 bags of bo	flee 3 \$ 8241.2 /2		\$ 2197.4
		-	-	
•	Difference	equal to \$ 18 3/100	Ston.	
0.00				
MI	ame Vefsel importer	TO A		
The se	The second secon	, & Duty . 2749.6		818
f-Cla	rlestor 1800 get Rice		A RESTRICTION OF THE PARTY OF T	251
for Cha	rlestor 1800 get Rice oge, wharf = very to dies	4 1261.3/2	\$ 2941.4/2	\$ 1069

The only reticle of buta produce which is carried to the It I in Spanish Hefels is boffer. According to the basis assumed in the preceding head, the discrimin. - aling duties here, would be equivalent to 97 cents, 47 Cents, and \$1.05 CE \$100 the of boffer respectively, in the three cases stated. Assuming the first cost of boffer to be \$10. - these rates would approximate to 91/10-41/10-and 161/4 He as valorim. The last rate of duty would never be paid; and the first Viscons, rarely, for it is seen that a discriminating duty of only 1/4 of a cent \$the, on brown Jugar, in the All States, operates very nearly, as a prohitition upon the thipment of that article in

in Spanish Vefiels. If it bearequired to ascertain what medium rate would be an equivalent to the discriminating duties here, generally it may be observed, that there seems to be no way of arriving at it with certainty.

Sictho. From the statement under the fourth, it will be seen that one doll ston would be an equivalent for the discriminating tonnage duty in port charges in favor of Spanish Vestels.

Seventho. The reply to this would be very little different from that to the form head, as the only differences consists in this town ages duty & Bort charge only equals (as pointed out under the sinth find) to about I dullar How 5 Cents & at of boffice; or '2. the ad valorem.

It is a mistake that there is any discrimination in favor of Spanish Willeds; operating against those of the Alb only. All foreigne help are semilted on equal, I the same footing.

The Bublic have just been notified, that on Watter the I day of San 7 183. the export duty of Sugar, will be newced - to four rials there, on Foreign of three rials flow on Spanish Nepels.

Consulate of the Ob F. Wavana 7th San 7 1834.

Sin

Shave the honor, herewith, to transmit the Consular returns of Entries and Departures, for the last sin months, ending the 31 - Dev 1833; as likewise, the Consular Statement of Thes received, during the same period.

With respect to the first; it has not been in my power to obtain the value of cargo, inwards or outwards. It is a very rare thing, for a master, in this trade, to be the factor; hence, when they come to deposit, or to receive their papers; they are unable to answer the question, as to the amount of cargo. This can be had, only by application to the consignees; many of whom, will consider it as im pertinent; and all, as conferring a favour; which, appears to me, to
be unbecoming the dignity of the Office, to ask; but which, my desine to conform to the requisitions of the Department of State,
would have leds me to do; were it not, that the circumstance of
being alone, in the office, rendered it impossibles - except by
neglecting more imperatives duties.

With respect to the second, I have only to remarks, that this is the half years, when least busines is done; and that it is

fair to infer, from past years; that, notewithstanding the direction revenues, from causes heretofore stated; the receipts for the ensuing sias months, will, probably, bring the amount, to about the yearly average, of sin thousand dablars.

P.S. By this same opportunity I transmit a copy of the "avanceles generales for the ensuing year . -

There the honor to be

Nery Respectfully.

Sin.

Symmet Obt Serve.

Hathington

· Re: .. : 31.0 - 1

R. J. Aweland.

Acting Consul.

Transmit his 2: Some annual return,

t statement of fees. - Dea not him all &

stain the value of carriers to ... - I hims his
the not of fees will arrange of there a year.

Cotany 22. Nay Department January 21st 1834. I have the honor to submit for your perusal, a letter of the 30 taltino. from Con The Handy enclosing a communication to his of from the acting consul of the U. S. at Havener giving information of the printical refer which which which which the answer Brig allevien of Selen - and the renes of the Agents who ere suffores to have fitted her out. I an very respectfully Louis Me Lane du, your obest shot Seey of State. See Wentlery

but not for the fermal of the bee; a futer for some stands and suring a some stands for the cost country and some symmetry of the protect of the formal of the best of the south of the formal of the best of the south of the sou Bashington 1 Jan Jan J. Son Woodburg. sect of the Mary.

Consulate of the 16. S. Havana Feb 1 11 1834

Fir

There the honor to transmit herewith, the semiannual accounts of this Consulate, with the U. I and with
the Department of State, which were ready to be forwarded,
at the proper time, (the 1- Jan 4) but I have been in the daily,
expectation of the arrival of N- Frist, to examine, approve, and
signs them. His nonarrival at this late period, urges the propriety of waiting no longer, for this purpose; to I therefore, now
send them accordingly.

My last letter from Mr. brist, was dated at Markington the 2. of Nove, at which time he was on the point of proceeding to the Ohio, on his way to New Orleans, beaprefies the belief that he thould be here early in December; which, as he was desirous of relieving me from the labours of the Office on the To of Sanciary, would give but barely time for him to become acquainted with the routine of the business. It will not, therefore, be considered surprising, Sir, at this later period, that I thould have come to the conclusion, either that he has become the victim of some one of those Steamboat disasters, which were so numerous about the time he was on his way here;

or that, if detained by sickness, he will be too debilitation make it safe to come here on the approach of the sickly sear consequently; as I conceive the I resident would not permit would an honorable Citizen desires, to hold an office, permane by proxy, he will be induced to resign. In wither of these wents, the office becomes vacant; and I would, respectfully reiterate my request to be appointed thereto; referring in vin dication of such request, to the voluntary, Ispontaneous les. timonials in my behalf, which were adore feed to the Departm at the time of M. Shalers decease, from Boston, Salem, Fort · land, and this City; to the circumstance of my not having been a day absent from the Office, since that on which M. I hales took charge of it, (in Oct 1829) to my having transacted all the busin thereof, almost exclusively; to my being acclimated; to my possess a competent Knowledge of the Spanish languages; Ho my beis on the most friendly terms, with the Chiefs in authority here Of the faithfulness rability with which I have performed all the duties of the Office, Isastained the diplomatic relation held by the Consul, at this places, it is neither becoming or - sefary for mes to animadout; as my whole course is open to inspections of the government. -

With great respect

Shower the honor to be

Honte Louis Me Lines Sing of State

Sect of State

Markington

Po & Checkland

has not not arrived - applies for the Committee of Harana in case it Should be come sa cant. I ransmit his a ccount - Mr. but R. S. Chereland . act . Connel .

Howana February 25 th 1834. At this date Me Print has not where he is .
The Solleveland

(0)

Consulate of the U.S. Navana, March 27. 1894

Hon: Louis M' Lane, Secretary of State.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you of my arrivato here last evening, from New Orleans, after a voyage of eighteen days, twelve of which were lost in the Mississippi river, in consequence of a variety of accedents which afforded a much better opportunity than was desirable of judging for myself of Janish Leamanship.

In my arrival in New orleans, late in rebruary, I wrote to my friend Maj . Donelton, informing him hat I had taken my passage in one of the carliest vessels that offered, and giving him a detailed caplanation which I requested him to communicate to you of my long and altogether unexpected detention in Louisiana, as well as of my blence on the subject. The details into which I there entered were perhaps necessary to the entere just = lification which I was satisfied would be found in the caused of both my detention of my o'clence, when thoroughly understood. Not deeming hem, however, suited to an official communication, I will here merely give the outline of the subject, by stating, that on intering into the examination of my personal concerns, shortly after my arrival in Conisciana, for the 28th Dec!) I found that the settlement of my affairs in a particular mode was the only alternative to almost inevitable ruin, and the consequent entire destitution of my family, thould I be taken from them. Nor did this Lettle = ment admit of any postponement. Could I have fore = ben he delays which were to prove out of this historiet, I should, of course, have written to ask the consent

of he Department to this prolongation of my absence from my jost. The public interests at Havana being in the hands of W. Cleveland, (who had always had charge of them during the absences of my predecestor, M. Thaler, and respecting whose competency the strong = est testimonials are on file in the Department / L hould have asked this indulgence, in the utmost confidence that nothing at all unreasonable would be seen in my request. If I did not, at once, make the request, it was tolely, therefore, because of my conviction that before it could reach thathington I thould be on my way to Navana; and this cause continued to operate during the whole of my detention: he longer that was protracted, the Stronger became my confident expectation that I should very toon be per to pursue my voyage. From the 10th of Sanuary to the time when I Let out for New Means, to take my passage for this place, there was not a day when I did not confidently expect to be released in a week at puthest . _ Such , Sir , is the explana= tion of a course on my part, which while allimportant to me was hable to no objection whatever on the serve of the public interests. It will, I feel well attited, be deemed perfectly Satisfactory: my only uneasiness having been with eyald to the light in which it might be viewed while unenflained.

must of papers & letters from various quarters, among which are several communications from the Department of State which will receive my earliest attention. This morning communical a certain period of the Holy Week affining which

butiness of every kind is rejorously buspended no both of carriage con being permitted to move in the treets. I hall not be able to pet my baggage on shore for some days. This respect from business being claimed by the authorities of public officers of all prades, as well as by the laborers, it will prevent me while it lasts, from presenting myself officially before them. I am for from borry for it having become considerably heated by the confinement, in very rough wet weather to our small wester, fin which there were see passengers to see bestly and not in the best possible state of body to encounter the heat here, which is already quite oppressive—the theorements to day above 84° in the shade of a large, airy house.

I have pund Mr. Cleveland confined to his his, by a determination of Hood to the head, which caused him much different; but, being unattended with fiver, it no cause for alarm on the part of his friends, nor for anniety on the part of mine, as an indication of the health of this place, which is quite good.

I am tir, very respectfully,

1. S. dritt.

And an internal property of the same of th was the second of the second o when the stand have been been season where the season of the Comment with the Share Share Share to the same of the Andrew St. Commencer and the second s A transfer of the second contract the second contract to the second where the territory and the second second second second second second second second and the state of the state of the state of the state of and the second s The same of the contract of the contract of a deliver a street of stone to the same colleged have meet been been a second to be a second with and the second of the second of the second of come is no the and of mines at an indication with to that place, wheater or south good.

Consulate of the U. States Havana, april 29. 34

How the Louis M' Lane

Sir,

The more especially from being in a place where we are hable to be taken down at a moments warning, forme it to myself to lote no time in informing your, that I have his moment become acquainted with the fact, that the fees in force at this consulate for the certificate of of the landing of merchandise under the law u= lating to drawbacks, and the certificate of h= voice which constitute a very important item in its receipts) conflict with the express prin = Lions of the law in that respect . - I reproach myself with not having dooner discovered this illyality, notwithstanding the extenuation whiel is to be found in the circumstances in which I have been placed since my arrival; and which, leaving me time to give my attention to a portion only of the things which claimed it, have proed me to night some. Although it has been my intention to look closely into this matter, and, by enamining the laws for myself, to latify myself that no fee was received here not strictly warranted by the law, get the execution of this intention has been unavoid = ally delayed from day to day, and would probably have remained to some time longer, but for the following circumstances

The mate of the Spanish Brig auron being, as the Captain affirmed, beck, he capt per-Lented himself here to-day, alone, to take the wath required by law in relation to the landing of within goods, Shipper from New York. He informed me, that his mate, being confined to the wether by hekness, could not possibly come; and he asked what, under these circumstances, was to be done. I his him take he certificated on board, to be begined by the mate: intending to certify to the Capters oath, and tate the assigned reator for the non-appearance to the mate. -Unless great injustice be done them by the general opinion, hele outho of Spanish marians are a ridiculous form; and I was datisfied, that, to far as truth was concerned, the Lignature fo he mate was as good without his oath, as with it. It occurred to me, however, to examine the law of drawbacks, lest it might absolutely as quire two oaths, in which cake I should be milleading those who relied whon my know : ledge of the requisites to the validity of these papers. I did to; and, finding that the law

But this was not the only redult of my examination of the law. I found (Lee act 2. March 1799. Lec. 81) that it required 1st a artificate under the hand of the contegues at the foreign port; 2. a certificate under the hand I teal of the Contal; and 3. he oaths of the master & mate to the fact of the landing of the goods, to be administered by the Consul; and that, after thus plainly designating the Consul's certificate and the withs, to be administered by him, it defined (Lee and of Same Lection) the feel to be charged, towert: 25 cents for each oath, and \$1, for the contel's certificate; and forbid him, under the penalty of forfeiting his bond, from charging more. - The fee now in force here, and which had been, during W. Thatis incumbency & previously, is two dollars and so cents, instead of one dollar of 50 cents as pies by law.

I then booker for the law relating to Certificates of theorice, and found it in the act of March 1st 1823, Sec. 7. - It requires, 1st That

the horice be verified by the rath of the noner, which rath shall be administered by the Contact or by tome public officer, and certified by the person administering it; 2. That if the rath he administered by another than the Contact, then the certificate shall be authenticated by the Contact. The fee for the "verification and certificate is fined (Sec. 22. Same act) at two dollars; whereas the fee in free here is two dollars to twenty-five cents.

For the convenience of the merchants, the feel are not paid as they aribe, but ace have been opened with them pretty generally, and here weet are made out & presented monthly. The youngest son fo M. Cleveland (left by him in the office, to attist me) was engaged in making out these accts, and I immediately direction him to change the charges from \$2.50 and \$2.25, to \$1.50 and \$2. When M. aweland returns, which will be in a few days, I shall bet about ascertain = ing as accurately as possible the amount of made since the 1st have 1833 _ that being the date from which the office had been held in my name, as the acct tent in by Mr. Cleve :

After making these discoveries , 2 hat occation to call upon the heart of the principal american house in this place; and, while here, an incident occurred which let me into another keret respecting the practice under the law respec = ting Debentured. The conversation chancing to turn upon this betyeet, les to the production of two certificated which has recently been lent from Philadelphia, with a view to their being felled up here in the utual mode. - I perceived that the Shipment had been made (early, I think) in 1832; and, recollecting that he law (act march 2. 1799. Lec. 81) caputtly required that the cer = tificalis of the landing absorb be produced within me year from the date of the bond (which must be within ten days after the clearance of the vestel) I umarked that it would be useless to fell up the certificant in question, because more than one year had clapsed. I was told that it made no odithat he Collectors were in the practice, where they were tatisfied of the painess of the transaction, to receive certificates, although invalid in this partienter . If this be the practice, and of our revenue Lystern is to be governed by the laws of Congress, it is high time that the heating Dept Should be apprised of the reality

be more repers & imperative than the law afor this point; and according to all accounts it it, particularly in this branch, difficult at left to quard the revenue against pands.

Havana: april 30 - 1834.

Sir.

I found it impossible to copy the foreging yesterday. While engaged in doing to to-day, I know inferienced many interruptions, down the number was one from a man who brought an account - a common Shopkeeper's tillfor which he wanted a certificate. I told him that was not an invoice - that if he wanted my certificato, he must produce a regular invoice, Stating to the was very much dissatisfied - Laid be had ec = peaterly, & very recently too, got the Contre: lar certificate to bill's made out in precise: by the same way - and left me not in the best humor. But this lookeness could not possibly have established itself here, if a unesponding bosteness did not privail at home, and if our revenue officers fact the Hightest regard to the capies directions of

the law. _ It is storoid to me that a circular from the Treasury Deft calling their attention to the requirements of the law respecting Debentures I Invoiced, be be, machet interfertible that the the farhetime whefett and emphatically enjoining a compliance with its directions generally would be far from duperfluond. -Thould buch a measure or any other be adopted however, in consequence of any information ree? from me, I thould much prefer that he tource be not unnecessarily make known. Achiers enpoting me to a good deal of hot: tility - which, to be here, I do not care much about - it would have the effect of putting those who may be disposed to distriguis the law upon their quais against me in particular; and their neutralise any influence I might otherwise exercise in its support . __ I must here close, having heard of a westel that leaves here to-day tometime, for Tavannal. - The dufti: cate of this as well as of my first letter Shall be more decently writter, and con = from to the instructions . - I am, hir, very respectfully 19 Frist.

Consulate of the U.S. Havana, May 3. 1834

Hon: Louis M' Lane.

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose a copy of a letter addressed to me by Don Juan Bautis: to Topete, he succettor of the late Admiral Laborde in the office of Comundante General de A Marina of this Post, in reply to one from this Consulate, asking information ugaiding the Schooner Lova, believed to be the wettel which robbed the thing there ican of Salem . _ This letter affords official proof of the armament and dailing of the duspected settle. But, with regard to the practicability of effecting anything further, I concur fully in the doubts expussed by Mr. Cleveland, in his letter of the of March, in refly to that from the Department of State, instructing me to obtain information and proofs upon this debject. Extreme aversion to becoming involved, in any way, in matters not personally & inimediately interesting to them, is one of the Known char: activistics of this people. This principle is Strongly displayed in relation to all penal in = sestyations. It he con forwarder, all eyes are

averted from the Scene, I all doors closed; and had who chance to be near make the best speed they can from the place. As might be orfecto, the tame motives act with peculiar force in relation to matters such as this. The most desperate outpier that can be procured are, of course, in the pay of Those engaged in the Slave trade . Every one knows This, and knows that no man's life would be at all take after his appearing against them as an informer. To well persuated an I ofhis, that I should deem it a very oruel & unparter: able breach of personal confedence, to com = municate to my government wer, without his enfrest sanction, the name of any indi = vidual who might have relied to far upon my distriction thonor as to fut his life into my hands by making my disclosured in relation to the doings of thick gentry. Hat he enclosed letter was received some time some. I have duffered Leveral wells to depart without it : wishing, first, to puttie the subject + ascertain if any thing further can be hoped for. I have not has a moment to give to it however , and have concluded not to

lok another opportunity.
h quat hatte, bane, bir,

yout hert.

1.9. brist

The of shirt

El Sor Comano te de Matriculas de esta Provincia en oficio de ayer me dice lo que sigue.

" No ha sido posible contestar con la brevides que incaya el Escono. Sor. Comans te gral de este Apostadero en oficio de 13 de Marzo ultimo, en que transente otro del Sor. Condul de los Estados Unidos de America en esta Isla, fecha del dia anterior, relativos à los pormenores de una Toleta llamada Lova, que durante el año de 1832 le despacho para Africa, en razon à los diferentes nombres que ha tenido este buque, como se advierte en lo que consta en esta de mi interino cargo. En 17 de Agosto del espresado uno de 1832 Se despacho para San Thome la Toleta Panda, antes Sigera (a) la Intrépida, y anteriormente la Torra, matricu = lada al f. 2243 de la lista antiqua de porte de 98 toneladas armada con una colisa de bronce de à 16, dos gonadas de a 12, viente y cuatro pesiles, trenta y dos tables, cuatro pares de pistolas, y las municiones necesarias, y la tripulación signiente; Capitan y maestre D. Pedro Tiver, Piloto de der= vota dueno del espresado buque D. Bernardo Toto y el Legun= de D. Agustin Ambron, Siete oficiales de mar, dies mari = neros é equal numero de grumetes, lo que hace un total de treinta hombres.

y la inserto a V. S. por consemencia de la que

de hivio' manifestarme en he oficio de 12. de Marzo anterior.

Dios que à V.S. M. a. Nabana 22 de Abril de 1834

Suan B. Topete

For Consul de los Estados Unidos de America.

Havanna April 22 nd 1834_

To the Consul of the United States of America

The Comandante de Matriculas of this Province made to me yesterday the following official communication.

It has been impossible to reply as toon as desired by this Excellency the Commander General of this Station in his official letter of the 13th of March, which contains a copy of one from the Consul of the United States of America, in this Island, dated on the day previous, relative to the Schooner Iona, which sailed for Africa in the year 1832; on account of the different names which this vessel has borne as appears from the records of my face - On the 17 of chequest 1832, there sailed for Thomas the Ichooner Panda formerly the Ligera, before that the Intrepida and before that still the Zona vegistered at the 2243 page of the old List, as being 98 tons measure, carry. ing a brows 16 pours your, and two others of 12; twenty four muskets, thirty two salves, four

pairs of piotole with the amminition and provisions necessary and the following crew to wit. Don Pedro Giver Captain and master; Bernardo Sots Pulot of the said ressel and owner; Don Augustin Andron second pilot; seven sea officers, ten seamen and the same number of boys making in all thirty men" to your communication of the 12 of March_ Heaven preserve you. Juan B Topeto

any for day

Dep. of State

Dear Sir

By a reference to the letter from Mr. driot, which I took the liberty of inclosing for your perusal, a few elugo since, it will be seen that he is very urgent in his desire to obtain an improviate and final decision upon the publicat his return to the U.S. this pummer. His reasons for presping eles patch will become appound, when the transmission of a letter to Havana, if faither telay is primitted, the sickly season will have ummined before his law of absence of aparters, The The mise of a reply yesterstony, but as he seems to have fugottes it I must between to four and policie in wow that the street may dermine on what course to y somethe withit women posity a in waring the danger of a climate so hostile to strangus. You

You will passen, without apology, this importunity, I am servinesed, My dear pir, as it arises from disintensted motions and seems from one who is equally unaccostomed to asking or receiving favore.

leith aparanes of the warmes & regards. I am some,

V. Standes year

A. S. Donelon Esq.

Swonler be happy to be withoused to dence to cray a letter to Mr. D. anneuncing the Pusho permipien to leave his Post.

Maper Donelson bring out. The

prevident has found this later,

I takes the labely to medon of to

the Secretary of state, with these

special to the fine laces to

guestion, can be given to the hard,

consistent with the systematic

the puller interest to the Line

the puller interest. May 17. 1834

Ocht fast Shandalph The second of the second the secretary of that, granting the but Consaining a note from the President & A. J. Donelow Er. * A.S. Ornelson Eng.

Consulate of the United States Havana July 1834.

Agreeably to directions from N. 9. Joint eg! bonsul, I have the honour, to, transmit herewith, the ceni annual report of the entry , clearance to of American Vepels at this port from the 1" of January to the 30 of June, amounting to 394 Vessels enter, measuring 65 400 Jons, or hich is 52 Vessels bane,) and 6286 Jons, than there was the corrisponding sin months last year.

Thave the honour to be

John Mortans

To the Hoon be Sect of State of the M. States washing ton lity

1. M.

Comulate of the Montes Late, Havana 15 Lep: 1834.

Sir.

In the absence of ell Frist of how the home to how the homen to action whedge becapt of gon cucular of I July secured at this bound at the 3 host.

Le prevail of this experternity to prevail the Deanis, of this bity, in one of a corticle Dirithal of the 14 hout is promulgated the Poyal order pulation to the duties on Flow, or hick reduces the discomminating duties on that article animorably. —

Thank the honor to be

Jour mo Ob: So.

John ellostand

Organial

To the How John Forsyth Georetary of Mato States.